

THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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No. 32

BISHOP SELLEW

"One word we have learned from the language of heaven. We do not know what it means but it is a word of joy. It is the word *Heiligh*."

"You cannot choose one thing without giving up other things."

"There are some things God himself cannot do; he cannot take that first step for you."

"Serve God with a perfect heart and a willing mind." That is a careful scientific statement. It would not do to say 'Serve God with a perfect mind,' for no man has a perfect mind. God asks just what we can give—no more, no less. We can serve him with a perfect heart and a willing mind."



Bishop Sewell

The Gospel Meetings

The gospel meetings are surely worthy of their name. From the very start there has been a large attendance, and close attention.

The music has been more than music—it has been a message of warning and of cheer. Not all christians, but a great many, have been deeply in earnest, and on Monday night when President Frost asked who would join him in a special consecration, more than three hundred responded and came forward in the most childlike devotion. It is always the consecration of Christians which makes possible a great blessing to the whole community. Out of such consecration comes prayer and work.

On Tuesday Bishop Sewell led the worship in the Normal chapel, Prof. Haine in the Academy, Brother Knight in the Foundation School.

On Tuesday night Rev. A. A. Myers of Tennessee, once a Trustee of Berea College, and long known as a great mountain evangelist, was present and led in the opening prayer. Prof. Croner led in the 3:30 meeting Wednesday evening.

The ice is broken, Christians are taking great forward steps, the power of the Holy Spirit is manifested, souls are entering the Kingdom.

The time is short; let nobody fail to find his share in this great outpouring of blessing.

SPECIAL

The Citizen has arranged to publish at some length the latest news each week concerning the proceedings of the Kentucky Legislature. The various items of news are written in short, concise style, and furnish interesting reading for those interested in the doings of our legislators.

No young man or woman will want to fail to read the conclusion of Professor Smith's article on the results of alcoholism. Page 5.

NEXT WEEK

Special Lincoln's Birthday edition. News from the great revival meetings.

Let Him Talk.

If you would learn a man's weakness let him talk while you listen.—Chicago News.

CONTENTS THIS WEEK.

PAGE 1. Editorial—You Are Tested This Week.
Sayings of Bishop Sewell.
Gospel Meetings.
News from Ky. Legislature.
World News—English Teachers Strike.

P. S. News—Ocean Liner Wrecked. Ky. News—After the Gamblers.

PAGE 2. Eating and Eloquence.
Hunting the Hippo.
Humor.
Stray Bear Causes Turmoil.
Curious Misprints.
Power From Sun.

PAGE 3. Mountain Agriculture—Mixing Fertilizers; Grass and Clover Seeding; Oats Seeding; Cow-peas After Oats.
Talk by Government Farm Expert.
Sunday School Lesson—Darkness and Light.

PAGE 4. Berea Personalities.
Lycium Course Announced.
College News.
News of Madison Co.

PAGE 5. Alcohol and Degeneracy.
Prof. Smith.
News Continued.

PAGE 6. G. V. Whitaker's Place (continued).
Short Story—Love and the Baby.

PAGE 7. Corner for Women—A Mother's Job; Uses of Salt; Tested Recipes.
Daddy's Bedtime Story.
Travel on Walking Wheels.
Marker for Blackboard.
Pastime for Young People.

PAGE 8. News from Eastern Kentucky.
Poem—True Greatness.
Cincinnati Markets.

You Are Tested This Week

There is a good deal of difference between guessing and weighing.

We may guess and estimate and discuss, but when we stand on the scales *then we know!*

The Gospel Meetings this week put us all on the scales.

First of all Christians are weighed. Do you care enough for God's Kingdom to fix your business and housework and attend the meetings?

Do you care enough for friends and neighbors to invite them? Do you have influence enough to actually bring them?

Do you know how to pray?

Can you recommend the religion of Jesus?

How much do you weigh as a Christian?

Thank God a Christian can grow, and this is a growth time with a *great many*.

And all non-Christians are tested. God offers each one the pearl of great price; if he accepts it he is eternally rich, if he rejects it he is worse than ever.

There are two kinds of people in the world—those who are being saved and those who are being lost, those who are trying and learning to live according to God's great plan, and those who refuse to live according to God's plan.

Those who refuse often think and say that they intend to do differently. *Now comes the test—will they? To stand still means to decide against God.*

"Once to every man and nation comes the moment to decide.

In the strife of truth with falsehood, for the good or evil side:

Some great test, God's new Messiah, offering each the bloom or blight,

Parts the goats upon the left hand and the sheep upon the right,

And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light." — Lowell.

WORLD NEWS

English Teachers Strike.

For the first time in history a strike has taken place of school teachers in England. The teachers of the county of Hereford are out for an increase of pay amounting to \$50 a year and a minimum wage of \$500. Children have the prospect of a prolonged vacation.

Ulster to the Front.

Ulster, chief secretary for Ireland, Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, were in conference with Premier Asquith at his official residence in Downing street for the purpose, it was understood, of endeavoring to devise some conciliatory methods of settling Ulster's demands before the debates in Parliament should plunge the nation into active strife.

Wreck in the English Channel.

The German bark Hera, on a return voyage from Chili, struck a rock in the English Channel with the result that the captain and 18 of the crew lost their lives. Five men were rescued by lifeboats in a raging sea.

Atlantic Rate War.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company is engaged in a rate war with the Hamburg-American Line for steerage traffic. A flat rate has been adopted of \$25 for all classes of vessels, which is a cut of \$4 per ticket. The probability is that the war will presently affect all classes of passenger traffic. Evidently this is the summer in which to plan to go to Europe.

New York Banks in South America.

Several of the large banks of New York City are planning to follow the example of German banks and establish branches in Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Ayres, Valparaiso, Lima, and other South American cities. The object is to stimulate trade with the United States.

French Air Fleet.

One million two hundred thousand dollars has been subscribed in France for the aerial war fleet, according to the announcement made by Senator Raymond, president of the National Aviation Committee. This will enable the committee to present to the army 210 aeroplanes, pay for the training of 75 expert pilots, and erect 70 aeroplane sheds. It is intended to establish a complete system of military air ports, which will cover the entire area of France.

Entire Government Resigns.

The report prevails that the entire civil government of Alsace-Lorraine have resigned from office. This is the result of the asserted supremacy of the military over the civil officers, which is the outcome of military insubordination and tyranny at the little town of Zabern. A law (Continued on Page Five.)

SOLONS SETTLE TO LAW MAKING

PROBES THAT HAVE OCCUPIED CHIEF ATTENTION FOR MONTH. ABOUT COMPLETED.

CLERK OF HOUSE RESIGNS

Governor Makes Retiring Official Aide-Camp On His Staff With Rank of Colonel—Sampson Impsachment Case in Near Close—Draconic Punishment For Pistol Toting.

(By Ernest W. Helm.)

Frankfort, Ky.—The Kentucky assembly is now in its fifth week. The month that has passed has been occupied largely with investigations into the affairs and conduct of various state institutions. With this work well nigh completed, both branches now are at grips with the great mass of bills that have been introduced. However, the senate "probe" committee is still busy with an inquiry regarding the affairs of the Kentucky state university in Lexington. Also the lobby investigation goes merrily on, and the railroads are having their inning.

Clerk of House Resigns.

J. R. Stone, clerk of the Kentucky house of representatives, has tendered his resignation in order that he may take up the duties of collector of income tax in Kentucky, to which office he recently was appointed upon recommendation of Senator Ollie M. Jones. Gov. McCreary appointed Mr. Stone aide de camp on his staff with rank of colonel. He first accepted a position in the house in 1876, a year after Gov. McCreary's first inauguration.

Sampson Impsachment Hearing.

The House impeachment committee that has heard the charges filed against Judge Flem D. Sampson, of the Thirty-fourth judicial district, listened to argument by attorneys representing opposing sides Monday night, and is expected to have its report ready for submission to the house before the end of week. If impeachment should be recommended in the report, and the house should concur in it, then the senate, sitting as a high court, would try out the charges against Judge Sampson. This could be done during the regular session of the legislature or later, it is said.

Disfranchising Pistol Toters.

Without a dissenting vote the senate passed the Arnett bill, as amended by the committee, fixing drastic punishment for the carrying of concealed deadly weapons. Under the provisions of the measure a first conviction carries with it disfranchisement for two years, besides a fine of from \$10 to \$100 and jail sentence from 10 to 40 days. The penalty upon second conviction is confinement in the penitentiary of from one to five years. The amendment by the committee provides a fine of from \$10 to \$50 for the circuit clerk or sheriff who fails or refuses to issue a capias or execute the judgment.

Big Saving in Forecast.

The senate passed a bill which, if concurred in by the house and signed by the governor, will revolutionize completely the system of paying out appropriations in Kentucky. Its authors claim that it will afford a complete check on all expenses of all departments and institutions, save the state thousands of dollars in interest by keeping appropriations, instead of paying them out in a lump sum, and enable the various institutions to reduce their clerical forces.

Pension Act is Amended.

The confederate pension act was amended so that soldiers who took oath of allegiance under duress and widows of soldiers who married before 1890 are entitled to pensions under the act. The bill passed by a vote of 56 to 24.

New Senate Bills.

W. W. Boone—To amend Criminal Code as to require prompt trials—Codes and Legal Procedure.

W. W. Boone—To regulate the introduction of expert testimony in civil and criminal trials—Codes and Legal Procedure.

W. W. Boone—Act to amend Criminal Code by limiting number of peremptory challenges—Codes and Legal Procedure.

J. W. Clay—To provide for sale of franchises for public utilities in cities of the fourth, fifth and sixth classes—Public Utilities.

M. C. Scott—To regulate and control fraternal benefit societies—Library and Historical Records.

G. G. Speer (by Request)—To amend law relating to revenue and taxation—Library and Historical Records.

G. G. Speer (by Request)—To prohibit bill boards within 400 feet of State Capitol—Library and Historical Records.

J. F. Bosworth—To change time of holding court in Thirty-fourth judicial district—Judicial Districts and Reapportionment.

W. F. Welch—To prohibit sale, gift or use of cigarettes to or by persons under 21 years of age—Regulation of Intoxicating Liquors.

C. Holman—To provide for sale of farm attached to Colored State Normal School—Library and Historical Records.

H. M. Brock—To appropriate money to build highway across Pine Mountain—Appropriations.

H. M. Brock—To authorize appointment of deputy constables—Federal Relations.

G. Kelly—To amend act relating to duties of trustees of schools—Education No. 1.

G. Kelly—To amend Section 5 of act entitled "act to amend Chapter 113, Article 7a, Carroll's Kentucky Statutes"—Education No. 1.

C. B. Nichols—Relating to fiscal courts in counties containing cities of second class—County and City Govts.

M. S. Walton—To provide for employment of competent persons to ascertain fair value of physical properties of common carriers in state—Railroads.

M. S. Walton—To amend and reenact law relating to improvement of streets in cities of second class—Municipalities.

W. Hamilton—Relating that state museum, cabinet and also geological collections be removed from Lexington to Kentucky State University and Normal School.

(Continued on Page Five.)

UNITED STATES NEWS IN OUR OWN STATE

Goethals to Govern Canal Zone.

Colonel Goethals accepted President Wilson's offer of the governorship of the canal zone. The appointment takes effect April 1st, at which time the plan of the government outlined by the President in his recent executive order will go into effect.

Farm Credit Bills.

Administration Rural Credit Bills were introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House by Senator Fletcher of Florida and Representative Moss of Indiana.

This measure would establish in the Treasury Department a Bureau of Farm Land Bank and would provide for the formation of such banks in any state under Federal charter and Federal inspection. Any group of farmers within a state might organize co-operative farm land banks with power to issue bonds to raise funds from distant money markets for farm development. They would be prohibited from doing a city business.

Loans to farmers might not exceed fifty per cent. of the value of improved land, nor extend more than thirty-five years. No institution could begin business without a foundation capital and double liability provided for national banks. They could accept interest on deposits not exceeding fifty per cent of capital and surplus and receive deposits of postal saving funds to the same extent.

A Railroad at Auction.

Because of its inability to pay interest upon mortgage bonds held by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, Judge Adams of the United States Supreme Court ordered the sale of the Wabash Railroad at auction. He directs that no bids for property lower than \$31,000,000 be accepted and that the sale be made without appraisal.

Meteor Falls in Mexico.

A huge meteor fell to earth in the Sandia Mountains, fifteen miles east of Albuquerque, N. M., near the La Luz mine, causing the explosion of a magazine containing dynamite, wrecking the buildings and thoroughly shaking up Albuquerque.

A party under Dr. George T. Kirk, geologist at the University of New Mexico, has gone to examine it.

Money Order Bill Passed.

The Senate passed a bill making money orders payable at any post office instead of only at the office upon which they are drawn.

Ocean Liner Wrecked.

Early-three souls went down to death in the waters of the Atlantic, when the liner Nantucket crashed into the steamer Monroe. The two vessels were plowing thru a dense dripping fog. The crash came at 1:30 o'clock in the morning while everyone was asleep. The gleam of the Nantucket's searchlight scarcely touched the dripping side of the Monroe before the high steel prow of the Nantucket cut into her. Life boats were immediately lowered but the saving of life was difficult owing to the black fog. 19 passengers and 24 of the crew were lost; 36 passengers and 55 of the crew were saved.

Within only ten minutes after the crash came the vessel turned over and sank from sight. Life boats picked up several floating on the churning waters.

To Lock and Dam the Cumberland.

The board of Army Engineers have decided to recommend the \$4,500,000 project which means the opening up to commerce the upper valley of the Cumberland having an area equal to Connecticut.

The matter will be submitted to the favorable recommendation of Congress, after which the Rivers and Harbors Committee may authorize the immediate appropriation of \$210,000 to be expended on two locks and dams, one just below Burnside Ky., the other just above Carthage, Tenn. In succeeding years all the intervening river will be locked and dammed until the \$4,500,000 has been spent and the produce of a great mountain area is opened to shipment to the markets of the world.

Insurance Payments to Public.

During the seventy-one years ending Feb. 1st the Mutual Insurance Company of New York has paid to policy holders \$1,130,244,147.45; has accumulated for policy holders \$804,516,525.86 making a total benefit of \$1,934,760,673.31.

Women in Politics.

The advocates of women suffrage are of course inexperienced to begin with, but their conduct is far from

(Continued on Page Five.)

Kentuckian Appointed for Ple.

Upon the recommendation of Senator James, President Wilson has appointed Ex-Senator J. C. S. Blackburn as a member of the Lincoln Memorial Commission to succeed the late Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois.

Senator James will ask the Senate to continue the \$5,000 a year salary which was paid to Senator Cullom.

Cat Plunges City in Darkness.

In some mysterious manner last Sunday night a small black cat got mixed up in the wires in the Lexington Utilities Company's big light and power plant. The currents were short-circuited and every light in the city was put out. After a half hour's search the unfortunate feline was discovered, dead and badly burned. The lights went on as usual.

Dies from Exposure.

Pinned under an overturned motorcar, Leslie Edwards, of Harrodsburg, was frozen to death Monday night, near Lexington. The auto had run over an embankment and turned turtle in a creek when the steering gear failed to work.

Lewis Addresses Legislature.

Monday afternoon the Senate and House met in joint session and were addressed by Rep. David J. Lewis, Chairman of the Labor Committee of the National House of Representatives. Mr. Lewis' subject was Compensation for Injuries. He compared conditions here with conditions in Great Britain, where there is a fixed standard for life and limb which employers are compelled to pay. We have about three accidents to England's one.

Further mention of the State Legislature will be found on page—

After the Gamblers.

Judge Jas. P. Gregory in the Jefferson County Circuit Court has instructed the Grand Jury to thoroughly investigate gambling dens and disorderly houses in Louisville. He says that he has definite knowledge that such resorts exist "under the very eaves of the court house" and urges that either one or the other be destroyed.

City Turns Farmer.

The city of Henderson has decided to cultivate a piece of land which it owns on the outskirts of the town. This land is said to have been under cultivation as long as any in Kentucky but for a number of years has lain idle.

The city will re-claim the worn out land and show what science can do with it.

Without a Government.

Since the elections last November the city of Williamsburg has been without government. A mayor and council were elected but dissension in the council has prevented a quorum from ever being present and so no organization has been effected, and nothing has been done to elect a City Marshall, City Attorney, Treasurer, Street overseer or any other officer which it is the duty of the Council to elect.

Legal action will have to be taken before the Council can be forced to act.

New Rolling Stock.

The Carolina, Clinchfield and Ohio Railroad Co. has just placed an order for 1,000 coal cars and seven locomotives to handle the large freight tonnage on the new line between Elk Horn City and Dante, Va.

Loan Sherks Try to Dodge Heavy License.

Sixteen loan agencies of Paducah have filed a petition for an injunction to prevent the enforcement of a city ordinance demanding a license of \$500. They declare that they will contest the case.

The city is trying to put these agencies out of business, for they levy a heavy toll on shop workers and negroes, charging several hundred per cent in many cases.

The mayor is determined to put them out of the city and the majority of the people are with him.

SIMPLIFY LIFE.

If one advances confidently in the direction of his dreams and endeavors to live the life he has imagined he will meet with a success unimaginable in common hours. In proportion as he simplifies his life the laws of the universe will appear less complex, and solitude will not be solitude, nor poverty poverty, nor weakness weakness.

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EATING AND ELOQUENCE.

An Englishman's Protest Against Post-prandial Garrulity.

All men eat, most men speak; but, though all men eat a dinner, only the few speak after it, while the many listen and suffer.

To say that eating and eloquence go hand in hand may be a solecism, but it is a fact, at any rate a condition. In these days and these latitudes. After dinner speaking is an evil peculiar to no land. It is an affliction that obtains a wider range in civilized countries than in those that are still close to the primitive ideal. The savage has not reached that stage of development where he imagines that the processes of digestion are aided by discussion and stimulated by dulness. The primitive man clings to tobacco and repose as the pleasurable adjuncts of his victims.

Post-prandial garrulity reaches its most virulent development among the English speaking peoples. It has become almost a ritualistic and religious function with them, and the resolute Englishman or American goes to his feeding function, his banquet, to eat, drink and be talked at seriously and solemnly.

To gorge a man with dishes and delicacies as a preparation for gorging him with deliverance and dullness is the substitute which a modern civilization provides for the Roman holiday, for, though this age abhors blood and slaughter and shudders reminiscently over the memory of gladiators, Numidian lions and Christian martyrs, it does not hesitate to make martyrs of its guests and throw them to its lions, the after dinner apoplexy. — London Truth.

HUNTING THE HIPPO.

Methods of the Wily Native Hunters of North Africa.

As hippopotamus hunters the Shulus of the Sobat region, North Africa, stand alone. A native hippo hunt is an exciting and dangerous sport. The hunters are in dugout canoes; two or three paddle while one man manages the harpoon or barbed spear, to which are attached a stout rope and a float of ambatch.

When the hippo comes to the surface to breathe an attempt is made to steal upon him with the harpoon; when this is accomplished the hunters make a hasty retreat from the enraged beast, and in turn engage his attention while attempts are made to spear him by those in the other canoes.

When severely wounded a hippopotamus goes ashore to rest or to die and not to attack its assailants, as has been so often reported. The native hunters wait for this, and when the animal goes up out of the water a volley of spears is thrown into it, and slowly the huge beast bleeds to death. The hunters do not always escape. Sometimes the life or a limb of one of them is sacrificed to their daring.

The hide of the hippopotamus is cut into strips and dried to be sold to Arab traders, who, in turn, sell it to the whipmakers of Omdurman and Egypt. Certain portions of the hide are much prized as shibbis. The flesh is cut into long, narrow strips and dried in the sun; its taste resembles that of course beef.

For Short.

Mrs. Butler had a new cook, who was a bixton negress. She came one morning, and after she had been assigned to her duties the mistress asked her name.

"Yo' may call me Florentine," was the reply.

"What is your other name?" inquired Mrs. Butler.

"Why, missus," said the colored woman, "yo' see, my odder name is bix, but I've attus been called Florentine to 't short." — Philadelphia Record.

Sweeping.

"That is a sweeping argument," remarked a husband whose wife used a broom to convince him that he ought to have been home several hours previously.

SEEING THINGS.

The bartender had reached that state where he was staggering visibly under the blows and jars of too much rum to the brain. He was seeing double.

The dignified gentleman who entered the bar every evening at a certain hour, with his hat on a certain angle, and with the heels striking the floor with a certain velocity, walked up slowly and asked for his customary glass of beer. The bartender, with elaborate care, prepared two glasses and set them down in front of the sober and unshaken customer.

"I ordered only one glass of beer," said the patron in a smooth manner. "Why in the name of suffering heaven give me two?"

"Well, said the bartender, lurching forward to emphasize his curiosity, "ain't your friend goin' to have one?" — The Popular Magazine.

Had Nerve.

"No-o, he isn't the sort of a husband I should have chosen for my daughter, but I think perhaps he'll get along in the world all right."

"What way does he differ from the man you would have chosen?"

"When he proposed to my daughter and she had told him to see me, he sent me a note telling me where his office is and what his office hours are, and asking me to drop around and see him when convenient."

HE NEVER SAW IT.

"Old man Coyne makes a great display of his wealth."

"You're wrong again."

"How do you know?"

"I'm an assessor in the tax department."

Salubrious Stuff.

I do not write to win applause
Or rather bays.
I simply deal in verse because
It pays.

The Incomplete Rescue.

The Seedy individual (who has come up just after the rescue)—Are you the cove wot 'as just pulled my boy aht o' the sea?

The Other (modestly, after effecting a very gallant rescue)—Yes, my friend, but that's quite all right—don't say any more about it.

"Or' right? It ain't 'or' right! Wot abaht 'is bloomin' 'at"—London Opinion.

Sisterly.

"Isn't Percy Greener the most polite man you ever saw? He'll go out of his way any time to say sweet things about people."

"Yes, but I don't believe he's at all sincere."

"Of course he isn't. Why, only yesterday he told me what a perfect figure you had."

A Relic of Summer.

"I felt like Robinson Crusoe just now," said the man who was spending a belated vacation at a deserted summer resort.

"Make a discovery?" asked the hotel clerk.

"Yes; I found the print of a girl's shoe in the sand."

WOULDN'T BURN.

Green—Sinnem is making plans for the future.

Wise—Well, if he wants to keep them he'd better make them on asbestos.

Still There.

"Beyond the Alps lies Italy,"
"Twas thus her essay ran.
We're glad to know that this is so;
Disprove it, if you can.

Got the Worst of It.

Collector H'n, fairly good specimen. He gave you £50 for it.

Curio Dealer—No, sir. I've just sold that for a hundred guineas.

Collector—A hundred? Good heavens, you've been awfully kind! It's worth twice as much! — London Punch.

INSIDE INFORMATION.



Tommy—Willie's got my marbles and he's going to keep them.
His Mother—How do you know?
Tommy—He's swallowed them.

Twisted History.

Sunday School Teacher—And now, Johnny Hagood, it's your turn. What did his father do when the Prodigal Son returned?

Johnny (who can't help reading the sporting editions of the daily press)—Please, sir, he jumped on his neck and kissed him.—Puck.

It is prophesied that flying will some time be as safe as autoing by application to aviation of an invention used in submarine sailing. But the public would be better satisfied to have the standard of safety a little higher than is set by the auto.

COLLIDE AT NIGHT; ONLY SCRAPE SIDES

Then Unidentified Ship Sails
Away Without Sustaining
Material Damage.

WAS NOT REGISTERED

Reply to Demand for Her Name Is
"Ammeralda," But No Such Vessel
Can Be Found in Lloyd's or Other
Registers.

New York.—The blue-nosed bark Helmont, which is not blue at all but pure white, tied up to the Erie basin breakwater after an adventure involving a mystery that probably will never be solved. Mr. Walker, the mate, told the story thus:

Below the latitude of Rio de Janeiro he had come on deck to take the middle watch on a clear but moonless night, when the lookout made out the red and green lights of an approaching ship. As the Helmont had the right of way, Mr. Walker supposed the other craft, which had the wind fair, would change her course. So the Helmont held to her course.

But the stranger also persistently held to her course. The blue-nose was traveling 6½ or 7 knots, the unknown ship 12 knots. Before Walker could shout to the man at the wheel to jam her down the north-bound ship struck the Helmont, scraping along her side, with yards interlocking and snapping in two at the goosenecks. The royal and topgallant masts, both fore and main, with their yards, sails, stays and running rigging, crashed to the deck as sharp orders and cries of alarm came from both vessels.

Captain Ladd of the Helmont and the starboard watch rushed out. The mate and port watch had taken to cover as the top humper came down. In the green light of the Helmont the other craft was made out to be a full-rigged ship, but her name could not be read.

The clew of the flying main upper topsail struck and felled the mate, Jack, the captain's wire-haired terrier, tumbled from his kennel beneath the break of the poop and seized the clew of the sail in his teeth, seeking to rescue Mr. Walker, who got up unharmed.

All the luck was with the mysterious stranger. At the first impact her braces carried away, letting her



Scraping Along Har Side.

yards swing fore and aft, so that she escaped injury. But the Nova Scotian's braces held fast. So something had to give way, and away went the stays, the upper masts and three yards.

"What's your name?" yelled Walker.

"We're the Ammeralda," was the way he heard the reply.

The strange midnight visitor, running close to the Brazilian coast, slid off into the night and her lights disappeared. Captain Ladd, after clearing his decks, carefully recorded in his logbook the word "Ammeralda," with the idea of looking to her owners for recompense.

Jury spars and sails were rigged and the Helmont put in at Montevideo for repairs before halting her trip. The captain searched Lloyd's and all other vessel registers, but found no Ammeralda or Esmeralda.

No word has come from any port that a ship captain has reported that his craft was in collision with the white bark Helmont.

Feeding Rabbits to Hogs.

Cokeville, Wyo.—A plague of jack rabbits, which for several weeks has been bothering farmers of this vicinity, is being put to profitable purpose by raisers of hogs. They are offering good prices for rabbits, having discovered that hogs fatten rapidly upon them.

Dog's Long Search Rewarded.

Hoston, Mass.—Teddy, a pet dog which Charles W. Godfrey lost in Palisade, N. J., when he moved to Hoston, about four years ago, appeared at the Godfrey home a few days ago. The animal instantly recognized Godfrey's little daughter and gave a yelp of joy.

STRAY BEAR CAUSES TURMOIL IN A STORE

Women Shoppers in a Panic Until Pursuing Owner Catches the Tame Animal.

Keokuk, Iowa.—Quite a sensation was created on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, when a real live bear broke away from its keeper and, running into a store exclusively for women, so frightened a number of the feminine populace of the city that discretion was thrown to the wind, and there was a lively scramble for counters, chairs and other high places.

The bear, a female, was a trained one and had been in an act at the Hippodrome. The trainer was out exhibiting his prize on the street, when



Scrambles for Safety.

a small dog of playful disposition took a nip at Irlin, with the result that the bear broke from the grasp of her trainer and raced down the aisle of a cloak store seeking safety, with the owner hot-footing it in pursuit.

The screams of women shoppers and the scramble for safety served to renew the efforts of the bear, and it was not until after a long chase that she was captured again. The fears were soon allayed when the owner explained that the bear was a pet one and would not harm anybody, and after a look that showed that she was muzzled the safety-seekers were persuaded to get down from the counters.

AMERICAN IN BLOODLESS DUEL

Stepped on Frenchman's Foot, Was
Challenged and Turned the Affair
Into "Movie" Show.

New York.—The French liner La Touraine, arriving from Havre, brought among her passengers John H. Miller, who has been living at Clay, France, with his wife. Mr. Miller fought a duel with an irate Frenchman and that no blood was shed was due to his sense of humor.

Living in the same town was a Frenchman for whom he conceived a great dislike and his feelings apparently were reciprocated. Mr. Miller did not like the cut of the gentleman's coat nor the top hat he invariably wore. But, quite by accident he contends, he stepped on the Frenchman's foot. It was in a cafe and his friend, the enemy, had one foot out in the aisle.

"Pig!" said the Frenchman. "What's that?" queried Miller, doubting the evidence of his senses.

"Swine!" cried the other.

Miller swung on the gentleman's jaw and the latter yelled "Assassin!" Gendarmes rushed in and Miller was arrested.

"Well, I got out of it all right," said Mr. Miller today. "Then I bought a stick with a lot of knots in it, and what I handed to that gentleman was plenty. Instead of an arrest this time I got a challenge to a duel."

"There was a 'movie' man in town, and I went to him and told him about the duel and asked him what it was worth to give him the exclusive privilege of taking pictures. He said 150 francs and I told him to go to it. We went out in the gray of the morning and never a word was exchanged between us. My man and I backed up against each other and at the word walked ten paces, then turned and blazed away.

"The yell I let out of me could have been heard all over town, I think. I dropped to the ground and squirmed. That Frenchman's sense of honor was thoroughly satisfied. He beat it, and his second with him and I think he's going yet, for I never saw him again. When he was gone I got up and went to where the 'movie' fellows were grinding away with their camera and got my fee. The manager of the concern grinned and said the performance was well worth the price. The cartridges were blank, but were loaded with black powder. I never could decide whether the Frenchman was scared of the black powder or whether he thought he had killed me."

Twins Bring Death.

Speersmore, Okla.—Samuel Beaman dropped dead when told that his wife had given birth to twins.

SOME CURIOUS MISPRINTS

Type, like other matter, sometimes gets in the wrong place, and consequent errors escape the correction of the keenest proofreader. Generally speaking, when it is not a matter of letters but of words, typographical mistakes may easily pass undetected and remain to bewilder future generations of readers.

In many editions of Sir Walter Scott's "Monastery" there is a curious printer's error. Father Enriace is made to say, "And dost thou so soon morose thoughts of slaughter?" The meaning of the word "morose" for a long time puzzled the learned etymologists. One "Notes and Queries" contributor sought to explain it as meaning to "prime," as when one primes a finklock, by accounting for the word arising from the old French amore, which means powder for the touch-hole; while another wise brother-in-letters announced that the word was certainly derived from the Latin modere, "to hite."

Others, however, averred the word was a misprint, but they were laughed to derision, none of the many millions of readers for 50 years having challenged the authenticity of it. When the manuscript was referred to it was found that the word was a printer's error, Scott having written "murse."

Few readers of Thackeray's "Lectures Upon the English Humorist" would question his allusion to Smollett's Mr. Morgan as "the wild apothecary," or suspect that the author had written "Welsh" instead of "wild;" and when Thackeray writes of Mrs. Manley as being "the detestable authoress of 'The New Atlantis,' few would demur who have cast even a cursory eye over the first woman journalist's literary remains; yet Thackeray really wrote of her as "the detestable authoress."

A very curious corruption in the text of "The Pilgrim's Progress" arises from the accidental or perhaps intentional change from an "e" into an "a." Christian says of Pintheort, Mistrust, and Gullt that many called them cowards, although they had made David sorely groan, moan and roar, had brushed the coats of Heiman and Hezekiah, and handled Peter as to make him scared of just a sorry girl. That Heiman was one of the four wise sons of Mahol, than whom Solomon alone was wiser, was apparently not known either to the printer or to some subsequent blundering editor, for Heiman became Himan.

A later editor of Bunyan's immortal allegory, certain that Himan was not the personage whom Bunyan was not intended to associate with David, Hezekiah, and Peter, substituted Mordecai as more likely, and Mordecai has ever since retained this place of eminence at the expense of Heiman, the right full man.

SMALLEST OF ALL CHURCHES

This tiny old church of Upleatham, ten miles from Middleboro, England, is believed to be the smallest in the world, its seating capacity being ten. On the inside walls are painted coats of arms of three titled houses in the district. A quaint inscription roughly



carved in the stone midway up the tower tells that the church was built in the sixteenth century. Judging from the grave stones and masonry, it would appear that the church was built at a far earlier date.

POWER FROM THE SUN

The sun motor is a successful attempt to obtain power direct from the sun, and, indeed, all power is derived from the sun, though we sometimes forget it, since it comes indirectly. In the tropics much of the heat of the sun, especially in the sandy deserts, is never used at all, and it is calculated that the sun's rays on one square foot of the earth's surface can produce one-third of a horse-power. And question men have racked their brains to solve in how to collect this energy.

In California this problem has been solved by the sun motor. The motor itself resembles an enormous lampshade, supported on one end by a steel framework. The inside of the motor is lined with about 1,800 mirrors, two feet long by three inches broad, and these are kept at right angles to the path of the sun by means of a clockwork engine. The apparatus is so arranged that the heat from all the mirrors is focussed on one point, where there is a boiler containing 100 gallons of water. The fierce heat thus produced would melt copper in a very few seconds, and it converts the water in the boiler into steam, the process continuing as long as the sun shines.

Since sun motors are best worked in the tropics, where water is scarce, the power is used for pumping water obtained from underground over the vast deserts found around the equator. This Old Sol has been harnessed to draw water for the mud which he has parched by his fierce rays.

Satan's Present Day Methods

By REV. J. H. RALSTON

Secretary Correspondence Department
Moody Bible Institute, Chicago

TEEN! And the devil that deceived them was cast into the lake of fire and brimstone. Rev. 20:10.



The ancient conception of the two opposing principles in the universe, although often perverted, is a correct one. There is an eternal, unchangeable and infinitely powerful, holy and loving God, and there is a malicious, wicked and powerful being in the universe whose name is in the text. Whether it is a pleasant thought or not, the devil is the god of this age, and is given great power, and, apparently, anticipating his doom, he is intensely active. Being wicked, he would make wickedness universal, and he uses all possible methods of corrupting men, created in the image and likeness of the God he hates, and unfortunately succeeds with a vast number of them.

The Method of Deception.

The devil now uses the method of deception rather than force, which in some ages of the world was used very generally. This deception may be of several kinds. The devil may assume an attitude of special sanctity, or goodness, he may direct the thought of man to the acceptance of error; or he may delude man to the reception of something that is branded as truly religious. Taking up the first form of deception, the devil appears sometimes as an angel of light. He appeared in a glittering and fascinating form to Eve in the garden of Eden, and worked the ruin of the race morally. Many believe that the Antichrist, who will presume to take God's place, and thus claim supreme sanctity, will be the devil himself. As we observe the present havoc in religious thinking, and study its evolution, we find that many of those who were champions of doctrinal error have posed as most serious seekers after truth, and have the reputation, oftentimes well established, of being men of sweet temper, most encouraging manners and captivating courtesy. This is not strange, for men of an opposite type, as champions, would at once defeat the devil's purposes.

The method of delusion by leading men away from the truth has one of its strongest features in the persuasion that men should do their own thinking on religious subjects. The specious plea is made that the Christian religion is one of rationality and that therefore men must think out its great problems for themselves. They are urged to let nothing guide them in thinking, not the Bible, nor Christian teachers, but that they should start almost anywhere and work the problems out. The result is inevitable, for man's thoughts are not God's thoughts and God's thoughts only are correct in this sphere, man is ever learning but never able to come to a knowledge of the truth. Indeed, he ordinarily gets further and further from it. Fortunate is the man who sees that he must have some safe starting point for religious thought, and that he must hold himself loyally to the lines of its development.

Satanic Delusions.

We have the delusion of universal salvation based on a false conception of the character of God, emphasis being placed on the love of God, which is unscripturally defined, the justice and holiness of God being practically eliminated from thought. All those yielding to this delusion are not in the denomination known as Universalists, whose courage in professing what they believe is in itself worthy of commendation.

There is the delusion of religious formalism. Men and women are persuaded to attach themselves to religious societies without any demand being made on them to put into their lives the principles of Christian religion, nor for the necessity of a new birth and genuine repentance and simple faith in our Lord Jesus Christ, who is the only Mediator between God and man. Those yielding to this delusion have a form of godliness but deny the power thereof.

There is the delusion of false optimism, which, while not strictly religious, eventuates as religious delusions do. The principle that God is on his throne and all is right with the world, his almost universal approval, being echoed from thousands of pulpits.

We are in a period of delusion along biblical lines as in no previous age. A man or woman gets some root of religious thought, and pursuing it independently, discovering that in order to its wider acceptance it must have biblical endorsement, flies to the Bible and selects from its contents that which ostensibly supports the theory proposed. Within the last twenty-five years there have been several such delusions, and hundreds of thousands of men and women have become their victims. These delusions are propagated at the expense of millions of dollars.

MOUNTAIN AGRICULTURE

Conducted by Prof. Frank S. Montgomery, Instructor in Animal Husbandry, and Special Investigator.

HOME MIXING OF FERTILIZERS.

Are you using commercial fertilizers this year? If so, are you in that class of progressive farmers who are buying the chemicals and mixing their own fertilizers, or do you still use the hit or miss factory mixed goods?

The following are reasons for buying the chemicals and doing your own mixing.

1. When a farmer buys the chemicals and mixes his own fertilizers he will study the needs of his soil and his crops instead of letting the fertilizer manufacturer do all of his thinking for him.

2. Only high grade materials will be bought and a better grade of fertilizer can be made.

3. Special mixtures can be made to suit the needs of each field and to suit the different crops planted on these soils.

4. By clubbing together and buying for cash the chemicals in car lots direct from the manufacturers and large dealers at least one-third of the fertilizer bill can be saved.

5. The farmer can do as good mixing as the average factory.

6. When a farmer buys the chemicals for home mixing he will see that nitrogen is the most expensive fertilizing element. No good farmer can afford to buy nitrogen year after year, to grow cotton, corn, small grain and tobacco. Cowpeas, velvet beans, soy beans, and the clovers draw nitrogen from the air and when any of these crops are grown and turned under, the soil will be well supplied with nitrogen.

HOW TO MIX FERTILIZERS.

Empty the raw materials on a close wood floor or a hard dirt floor, under a shed or outhouse. Spread the materials to be mixed in layers one upon another, then with a shovel and hoe cut down the pile and turn over two or three times, and the materials will be as thoroughly mixed and give as good results as any ready-mixed fertilizer that you buy.

It is better not to empty over 100 to 200 pounds at one time as it can be more readily and thoroughly mixed in small quantities.

Your county Demonstration agent will be glad to advise with you about the best fertilizer mixtures for your soils and crops. Call on him.

GRASS AND CLOVER SEEDING.

Within a few weeks spring seeding of grass and clover should begin. Many have excellent success sowing clover and grass seed in wheat or rye in the latter part of February so that the light freezing and thawing of early March may cover the seed. This is a good way where the ground is not inclined to be wet and spouty. Probably the best way to sow grass and clover in the spring is to wait till sometime about the middle to the 20th of March when the ground is in condition and then sow the seed and follow with a light harrow or weeder to cover the seed. Do not be afraid of injuring your wheat or rye. The harrowing will probably increase the yield of grain several bushels per acre.

Mixtures of Grass Seed.

Mixtures of grass seed are better than one kind alone either for hay

or for pasture. If you want hay it is important to select grasses that mature about the same time. Here is a good mixture for hay: Orchard grass, tall oat grass, and red clover mixed equal weights of each, and sown at the rate of 15 pounds of the mixture per acre. This makes an excellent crop of early hay, and the excellent growth of aftermath will afford abundant pasture and a good growth to plow under late in the fall for next year's corn crop.

An excellent mixture for pasture on limestone land would be: Orchard grass, perennial rye, tall oat grass, and red clover, 10 pounds each with Kentucky blue grass and red top, 5 pounds each. Sow at the rate of 15 pounds per acre. This will furnish green pasture nearly the year round.

On poor hilly soil the following is good: Orchard grass, Hungarian brome grass, tall oat grass, sheep fescue, red clover, equal weights of each. Sow 15 pounds per acre. The orchard grass and tall oat grass will furnish abundant winter and early spring pasture and the Hungarian brome and sheep fescue will stay green in July and August when other grasses are dried up.

On damp soils: Meadow fescue, red top Italian rye grass and alsike clover, equal weights of each, sown at the rate of 15 lbs. per acre. An acre and a half or two acres of moderate soil will keep a cow much better than 5 acres would if allowed to grow up to wild grass and sprouts. Land is too valuable to be idle any more.

OATS SEEDING.

We must be thinking about our seed oats now pretty soon. I hope it will be so every one can get through sowing oats in March this year. As a rule the yield of early sown oats is about double that of late sown in this country. In fact it is usually a waste of time, money and land to sow oats after April 10. The last ten days of March is the best time.

Burt Oats.

Last year the Burt oats were tried very successfully here around Beron. On the average they yielded about 15 per cent to 20 per cent better than the northern oats, and were much plumper. They are slightly higher in price, but many times over pay the difference. About 2 bushels of oats per acre should be sown. Mr. Welch says he will have them again this year.

Preparing Soil for Oats.

Probably the best way to prepare soil for oats is to disk up the last year's corn ground, drill in the oats, or sow grass and clover seed if you intend to seed down and finally go over thoroughly with roller or drag, preferably the roller. This packs the ground well and it will hold moisture better.

COWPEAS AFTER OATS.

If you sow Burt oats real early you can harvest them in time to raise a crop of cowpeas. If sown the last week in June or before July 1, the cowpeas will ripen in time for a hay crop that can be followed by rye. This will give two valuable crops in one year and get the land back into rye again to be pastured down and turned under for corn next year.

Crop rotation works wonders for the farmer.

SAYS EVERY FARMER SHOULD HAVE AN OFFICE.

In the current issue of Farm and Fireside, Clifford E. Davis says that every farmer should have an office. He writes in part, as follows:

"Every farm, however small, should have one corner, or room, set aside as an office, where plans for crops, business, etc., may be studied out. Such an office can be fitted up cheaply; but the yearly benefits are inestimable. Mine is only six by ten, adjoining the kitchen, where I can consult the family or talk to callers at will.

"Here on rainy days or at night, labor is planned, business outlined or recorded, letters written or answered, diseases of farm stock studied or prescribed for, and all such affairs attended to at once.

"Only an hour or less each day will keep the books up to date, show bills paid, etc.; but the result is immense.

"By planning work far ahead of the season, there is no 'last minute' but the work moves along smoothly, each hour seeing its own duties done; but there are few jobs 'left over'.

"Without such an office, the farmer who keeps his receipts in an old cigar box, his accounts in his head (?) and his work unplanned hardly knows 'where he is at'; and both work and accounts soon lapse into inextricable confusion that only the Sheriff's sale can solve. With a neat farm office, farming rises to the dignity of a profession; and the wife

should be a junior partner and helper, and her advice neither despised nor ignored."

FREE TO FARMERS

By special arrangement the Ratekin Seed House of Shenandoah, Iowa, will mail a copy of their big 1914 illustrated Seed Book, and a sample of their famous "Diamond Joe's Big White" seed corn that has a record of over 200 bushels per acre, free to every reader of this paper who may be interested in the Crops they plant. This book is a complete compendium of farming and farm and garden seeds. It tells how to grow big crops and all about best varieties of seed corn for your locality; also Seed Oats, Wheat, Barley, Speltz, Grasses, Clovers, Alfalfa, Pasture and Lawn Mixtures, Seed Potatoes and all other farm and garden seeds. This seed book is worth dollars to all in want of seeds of any sort. It's free to all our readers. Write for it and mention this paper. The address is RATEKIN'S SEED HOUSE, Shenandoah, Iowa, Box 704. (ad)

Woman's Reason.

Women have more of what is termed good sense than men. They cannot reason wrong, for they do not reason at all. They have fewer pretensions, are less implicated in theories and judge of objects more from their immediate and involuntary impression on the mind, and therefore more truly and naturally. —Huxley.

PRACTICAL TALKS BY GOVERNMENT FARM EXPERTS

No. III.—Hog Cholera—Potato Disease—Poultry Raising. United States Soils.



(Official News Summary of Up to Date Matters Compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

THE United States department of agriculture is engaged in experiments looking to the control and eradication of hog cholera. During the past twelve months the disease caused a loss among swine of over \$60,000,000. While this was slightly larger than in previous years, the loss has run into many millions of dollars each year for a decade or more. The Sixty-second congress appropriated \$75,000 for the department to begin work against the ravages of the disease. The work is now going on in Indiana, Missouri and Iowa and is meeting with some encouragement, although it was only begun in July, 1913.

Hog cholera usually makes its appearance in the spring and then spreads with increasing rapidity until autumn. Therefore the department met in the beginning a handicap, as the appropriation was not available until July 1. The plan of the work which is being done in Montgomery county, Ind.; Pettis county, Mo., and Dallas county, Ia., is for the department to place in each county in those states three or more inspectors, who will have charge of the work and who will control the administration of the department's serum to hogs.

The agricultural colleges of the states will gather statistics and inform the farmers of the ways in which they can aid in the campaign, while the duty of the state veterinarian will be to control the movement of live stock and require the disinfection of stock cars, loading chutes and pens in such a way that the chances for disseminating the disease will be lessened.

Farmers not only lose millions of dollars annually as the result of hog cholera, but they are undoubtedly deterred in many cases from raising hogs on account of the fear of cholera. It is evident that loss to the farmer is less to the consumer, for it is not conceivable that a large reduction in the number of hogs, such as is caused annually by hog cholera, can have any other effect than to increase the price of pork and, consequently, the cost of living.

Potato Disease Quarantine.

The federal horticultural board of the department of agriculture has made a decision of considerable importance to potato growers. It is the continuation indefinitely of the potato quarantine that has been maintained during the past year against certain countries from which our main importations of potatoes come. The countries against which quarantine is to be continued are the British Isles, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Newfoundland and two islands belonging to France in the St. Lawrence river called St. Pierre and Miquelon.

The object of the quarantine is to prevent the introduction into the United States of a dangerous potato disease, now unknown in this country. This disease is known as the potato wart, the potato canker or black scab. The decision of the department not only insures the potato crops from the ravages of this disease, but will probably affect the price of them.

The quarantine shuts off practically all supply from abroad, though it does not affect potatoes from Bermuda or Canada and means that we shall have to produce practically all the potatoes we consume for an indefinite length of time. In 1911, the year before the quarantine was issued, 13,000,000 bushels of foreign potatoes were imported into the United States.

Although the London bureau of agriculture has asked the state department, through the British embassy, that the quarantine against potatoes be raised or modified the federal horticultural board has ruled that the risk of introducing new diseases into the United States is too great to justify a change.

Better Poultry Raising.

"Keep the nest clean and provide one nest for every four hens," is the advice to farmers and poultrymen by the department of agriculture. "Gather the eggs twice a day and keep them in a cool, dry room or cellar and market them at least twice a week. Sell, kill

or confine all male birds as soon as the hatching season is over.

"Begin marketing the cockerels as soon as they weigh one and one-half pounds or obtain a marketable weight and," continues the advice, "market white shell and brown shell eggs in separate packages. Small or dirty eggs should be used at home. When taking eggs to market they should be protected from the sun's rays. Infertile eggs will withstand marketing conditions much better than fertile eggs.

"The hen's greatest profit producing period is the first and second years, and unless a hen is an exceptionally good breeder she should be disposed of at the end of her second laying season and before starting to molt.

"Few eggs can be expected until the pullets are matured.

"Pure bred poultry means uniformity of products, and that means increased profits if the products are properly marketed. Given the same care and food, pure bred fowls will make a greater profit than mongrels.

"In order to obtain eggs it is necessary to have healthy, vigorous stock properly fed. A splendid mixture for laying hens is equal parts of cracked corn, wheat and oats, which should be scattered in litter. Plenty of exercise increases the egg yield. Cabbages, mangels, potatoes and sprouted oats make excellent green food, and when wet mashies are fed be sure they are crumbly and not sticky. For the first three days chicks may be fed a mixture of equal parts of hard boiled egg and stale bread or the latter soaked in milk. From the third or fourth day until the chicks can eat wheat and cracked corn commercial chick food is a good ration. Plenty of pure fresh water, grit, shell and green food should be available from the first day. There is very little danger of over-feeding young stock. Feed your chickens about five times a day."

Soils of the United States.

"Soils of the United States" is the title of a bulletin just issued by the department of agriculture which contains a comprehensive study of the soils of the country, showing the locations of the 1,650 different types of soils surveyed and mapped by the department and their crop adaptation. The department has made soil surveys in every state, embracing an area of over 600,000 square miles.

The most important group of soils on which the majority of the trucking crops of the country are produced lies in the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains province, according to the report, comprising about 365,000 square miles, extending from the northern end of Long Island to the southern extremity of the Florida peninsula and along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico to the mouth of the Rio Grande. These soils are pre-eminently early truck soils, and their most economic use lies in the production of high priced crops for the early local and distant markets accessible to rapid transportation. The fine sands are undoubtedly the most valuable early truck soils, as in adaptation they include the whole range of vegetable crops. Norfolk fine sand is an



Photo by American Press Association. SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE HOUSTON.

important member of the group as well as being the most extensively developed. It is the best early truck soil of the section.

On the soils of the glacial and loessial soil province is grown the bulk of the great staple crops of the country. The silt loams have by far the largest area developed of any of the groups. They furnish the greater portion of the cereals directly produced for local consumption and export the hay and grain used in the production of meat and other meat supplies. Dairying is also an important industry. The Marshall silt loam is the principal corn soil of the country and is only slightly less important for the production of wheat and is also an excellent soil for the production of oats, alfalfa, tobacco and sugar beets.

Simple Canning Methods.

Recently a western Pennsylvania farmer, dissatisfied at selling his peas at a very low price, decided to can them according to the method advocated in bulletin 338, agricultural department, on the "Canning of Vegetables in the Home." He used the ordinary fruit jar as a container. He disposed of some to a local store, which soon took all he had and agreed to take all he could furnish in the future. He is preparing to put up a much larger amount next year.

English Cattle to Be Admitted.

The secretary of agriculture, at the request of the British ambassador, announces that the foot and mouth disease affecting cattle, sheep and swine of England, Ireland and Scotland has been eradicated and that prohibition against the importation of these animals has been removed.

GAD WHIP OF CAISTOR

Here is the verger of the ancient church of Caistor, Lincolnshire, England, holding the gad whip which for many years was cracked on Palm Sunday. Legend says the curious fashion of cracking a gad whip dates back to Saxon times, and arose in this way: The lord of the manor of Broughton, in Lincolnshire, held land under the lord of the manor of Hunden, near Caistor; he was a cruel and hard man, and having caught a boy trespassing he beat him so severely with a gad as to cause his death. After a time he became so remorseful that he confessed his crime, and the following punishment was meted out to him: He was annually to provide a whip like that with which the boy was beaten, and a purse containing 30 pieces of silver. With these he must repair to Caistor church on Palm Sunday morning and, standing outside the north porch, must crack the whip three times at the beginning of the second lesson. After this he was to fasten the purse to the end of the lash and twist it round the end of the stock, fastening the same with three twigs of wych elm; then, with whip on shoulder, he was to walk slowly into church, kneel before the reading desk and wave the whip three times over the head of the officiating minister, then continue to hold it in that position until the lesson was ended. After this the whip-bearer was to rise and to take the whip into the pew of the lord of the manor of Hunden and remain there till the end of the service. Finally, the whip was carried to the house of his liege lord of Hunden and left there. On the due performance of this ceremony his tenure of the manor of Broughton was to depend. The whip was to suggest the scourging that Christ bore for sinners; the money symbolized the betrayal of his saviour; cracking the whip denoted that the weapon was



only intended as a guard against evil designs, and was not intended to be used for inflicting pain; carrying the money into church was to bribe to mind the action of repentant Judas when he cast down in the temple the thirty pieces of silver; holding the whip over the head of the minister betokened God's guardian care over his people; and the final depositing of the whip and purse, first in the pew, then in the hands of the lord of Hunden, symbolized the text: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's, and unto God the things that are God's." The whip was last cracked on Palm Sunday, 1845.

METALS THAT GROW TIRED

Like human beings, metals get tired with overworking and needs a holiday and complete rest in order to recover from the strain and rush of modern life. It was Lord Kelvin who showed that metals suffer from fatigue. He kept iron wires in constant motion during a week, and watched the way they acted. At the end of the week they had lost a considerable amount of their original elasticity. He gave them a day's rest, and they completely recovered. He further experimented, and discovered that an iron bar, after a three weeks' rest, gained ten per cent in elasticity. In repeated experiments he found that steel and wrought iron deteriorated very rapidly if they were worked continuously, and, in the long run, break up completely, as the human being does.

VELOCITY OF TORNADO

An effort has been made to estimate the velocity of the wind in a tornado, basing it on some of its effects. A pine board was driven through a telephone pole, another was driven three inches into the trunk of a tree, and it was calculated that such effects could have been produced only by a force little less than a cannon ball traveling between 600 and 800 miles an hour.

The highest velocities of the wind have only been estimated, never measured, for there are no instruments that will measure them. A Robinson anemometer was blown away when registering 120 miles an hour in Jamaica on November 18 last. The highest velocity on record is 186 miles an hour, measured by an anemometer on Mount Washington, January 11, 1878.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR FEBRUARY 8.

DARKNESS AND LIGHT.

LESSON TEXT.—Luke 11:34-36, 38-39. GOLDEN TEXT.—"Look therefore whether the light that is in thee be not darkness." Luke 11:35.

I. The Accusation (vv. 14-16.) The fact of demonology as revealed in the New Testament records is here strongly emphasized. Their existence, their malignity, their evil powers, their relation to the devil, and yet their subjection to our Lord, is all clearly set before us. The devil had so taken possession of this man that he could not speak, yet a word from Jesus, and the dumb spake. That he should have such power caused the people to "wonder" (v. 14). His miracles were for one principal reason (John 5:36). Matthew tells us (12:23) that in this case they asked the question: "Is this the Son of David," e. g., the promised Messiah? The record does not, however, indicate that they believed on him—were converted. They knew what had been prophesied about the Coming One (Isa. 29:18, 32:3, 4), yet they hesitated to come out on his side. Into the midst of their controversy (v. 15, Matt. 12:24; Mark 3:22) the Scribes and Pharisees projected themselves. They had come down from Jerusalem seeking, "that they might accuse him" (John 8:35, 36). It is ever thus that the devil seeks to divert.

Convincing Logic.

II. The Defense (vv. 17-20). "But he, knowing their thoughts," Evidently they dared not openly to make their accusations. They would not accept the natural and true explanation. Jesus endured this contradiction and these charges for us (Isa. 53:3, 4), and must not his disciples expect a like treatment? (Matt. 10:25). With convincing logic Jesus reveals their motive (v. 16) and demonstrates the untenable position and conclusion which resulted from their own charge. Satan is not fighting himself. A king never sends an army against his own soldiers, but against those of his enemy. Therefore, out of their own acknowledgment that the devils were cast out, he proves that the kingdom of God has come upon them. Such an accusation (v. 15) was to Jesus an evidence of the depravity of their hearts. There is keen sarcasm in the answer he demanded from them (v. 19). Evidently they, too, had had power over demons, and it is easy to see the dilemma into which he led them. This is not the only time that Jesus convicted men out of their own testimony (Matt. 21:25).

III. The Application (vv. 21-26). With a true teacher's skill Jesus drives home the truth brought out in the preceding paragraph. Satan is a "strong man," but he, Jesus, is stronger. He has power to overcome and to take from the strong man his armor (defense), and his spoil, and to bind him fast (v. 22; Mark 3:27; Rev. 20:2). Those bound by chains of sin are the spoil of Satan, and Jesus is the only one powerful enough to—

—break the power of canceled sin. And set the prisoner free.

Cleanse the "Palace."

With Christ there must be entire possession; there can be no neutrality (v. 23). We cannot belong to Christ and be a slave to Satan, to mammon, to self, or even to others whom we may love. The persistence of evil is here indicated. Unclean spirits are ever seeking a habitation. Therefore it is not enough for a man to be cleansed, his dwelling must be occupied, and if the Holy Spirit does not take possession, the evil will. The parable that follows (vv. 24-26) teaches this truth negatively. In one case Satan is dislodged by Christ, he finds the "palace" (v. 22) (man) to be pre-occupied. In this case the palace is empty (Matt. 12:44). The absence of a positive attachment, too, or possession by, Jesus Christ, involves hostility to him. This picture is that of the reformed man, not of the regenerated man. This latter has his place pre-occupied, and the returning spirit can find no place of abode. Unless, however, such be the case, the latter end of that man is far worse than his first state; witness the gold-cured intemperate men who return to their cups (2 Pet. 2:22); they return because they have no strong defender to drive off the returning enemy. This application and principle here propounded may, and does, account for most of the back-sliding after many of the so-called conversions, viz., that the germ of character has not been generated (John 3:7). It is by far the most difficult proposition in Christian work to reach one who is thus gospel hardened.

IV. The Illustration (vv. 33-36). In his teaching, Jesus constantly used familiar objects as illustrations. The incongruity of placing a candle under a bushel measure rather than in its rightful place that it may conspicuously perform its proper function is at once apparent. Jesus is the Light (John 1:7; 8:12), so also is the Christian. They are to be set before men that, seeing Christ reflected in them, they will glorify the Father who sent him. This is that which is used by God in redeeming, transforming and ennobling earth's sinful children.

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BERE A AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTISTCITY PHONE 153
Office over Berea Bank & Trust Co.**DAN H. BRECK**
Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock
INSURANCEWill sign your bond.
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.**L. & N. TIME TABLE**

North Bound, Local
Knoxville 7:00 a. m. 10:55 p. m.
BEREA 1:07 p. m. 3:52 a. m.
Cincinnati 6:30 p. m. 7:45 a. m.

South Bound, Local
Cincinnati 6:30 a. m. 8:15 p. m.
BEREA 12:34 p. m. 12:33 a. m.
Knoxville 7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

Express Train
No. 33 will stop to take on passengers for Knoxville and points beyond.

South Bound
Cincinnati 8:00 a. m.
BEREA 11:55 a. m.

No. 32 will stop at Berea to take on passengers for Cincinnati, O., and points beyond.

North Bound
BEREA 4:45 p. m.
Cincinnati 8:50 p. m.

Notice the change of date in the next Lyceum number — Tuesday night, the 10th, instead of Wednesday night, the 11th as previously announced.

When you go to Welch's don't fail to see the special stove man in his cooking demonstration. (ad)

Mr. J. H. Sowder, of Artemus, Knox county, visited last Saturday night with his two sons who are in school here.

Mrs. Ernest Woods and daughter, Sallie, of Paint Lick were shopping in town Monday of this week.

Miss Lou Phillips of Wildie visited friends in Berea the first of the week.

Mrs. F. H. Morgan is visiting this week with friends and relatives in London.

Mr. Thomas Logsdon spent last Saturday in Berea with friends.

Mr. W. B. Harris, travelling salesman, spent the week with home-folks.

Big week in Berea—every store has a sale but it looks like everybody goes to Welch's. (ad)

Mr. Dean Slagle left on the fast train last Thursday for Gainesville, Fla., where he will enter the law department of the University of Florida. Mr. Slagle has made a splendid record in Berea and we wish him the same success in his new course.

Mr. C. C. Rhodes went over to Winchester Monday of this week for a few hours.

Miss Edith Endell, teacher in the Pineville Graded School, visited from Saturday until Sunday with her mother, Mrs. Rhodes, returning to Pineville Sunday.

We both lose money when you leave Welch's. (ad)

Miss Heba Mayfield of Acorn, Ky., visited a few days recently with her many friends and brother, Mr. Sam Mayfield, who graduates this year.

Mrs. Lonnie Gillen, who was called to her sister's sick bed, has returned to her home in Lexington.

Mr. J. H. Cooper, travelling salesman for Littlefield & Steere of Knoxville, Tenn., visited the merchants of Berea Monday.

Mr. Arthur Minter left the first of the week for an extended trip thru Eastern Kentucky with Mr. B. H. Perkins, a shoe salesman from New York.

Look out for that shoe and trouser sale at Welch's. (ad)

Messrs. J. B. Richardson and H. H. Chrisman were called to Hamilton, Ohio, on business Sunday. They return Tuesday night.

Mr. S. T. Mitchell was in Berea the latter part of last week.

**The
Racket
Store**

Mrs. M. H. Frost of Cleveland, O., arrived in Berea Tuesday to spend a few weeks with her son, Arthur Frost, and family.

Everybody is happy—there is another big sale at Welch's. (ad)

Mrs. Oscar Hays, who underwent an operation for appendicitis at the college hospital a few days ago, was taken home last Saturday.

Mr. Warsaw Braswell of Mountzuma, N. C., came to Berea last Friday and entered as a student in the Academy department.

Mr. J. E. Moore spent Sunday with home folks in the country.

Mr. Harry Dyson, stone cutter, left Sunday morning for Evansville, Ind., where he expects to be located for several months.

Mrs. A. B. and J. B. Wynn of Paint Lick were Berea visitors last Monday.

Mr. T. T. Fish was in Richmond last Monday.

FOR RENT.—One five-room cottage on Chestnut and Parkway, Call on Mrs. Laura Jones, Chestnut St., Berea, Ky.

Mrs. Jennie Fish very delightfully entertained the following people to dinner at her home on Richmond street Wednesday evening of last week: Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dick, Dr. and Mrs. L. A. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. C. Rhodes, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens and Mr. O. J. O'Donnell.

Miss Viola Baker, who had been ill for quite a while with tuberculosis, died at her home on Boone St. last week. Funeral services were held in the Baptist Church Friday, and the body was taken to Richmond for burial.

Miss Mary Adams, who had an operation for appendicitis at the Gilson Infirmary at Richmond a short time ago, is reported to be doing nicely.

Welch regulates the prices, others follow—when they can. (ad)

The ladies of the Baptist Missionary society met Tuesday at the home of Mrs. J. G. Harrison on Center St. for their semi-monthly meeting.

Mr. and Mrs. Shaw have moved into the house on Center St. recently occupied by Mr. Simon Muncey.

Mrs. Grace Bender and children of Richmond have been making an extended visit in Berea with Mrs. Bender's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Scrivner.

Miss Glenna Carter, a sister of Mrs. H. C. Wolfe, arrived in Berea last week and has entered school.

Miss Cora Parsons, who was in school here last year, has returned to Berea and entered school for the winter term.

Mr. Lucian Gade is quite ill at the home of his father-in-law, Mr. John Bales.

Miss Ruby Smith is assisting in Welch's drygoods department during their clearance sale.

Mr. Jno. W. Welch is suffering this week from an acute attack of appendicitis. An operation will be avoided at the present if possible.

Mr. Sam Parks Burnham of Richmond was a visitor Monday of this week.

Mr. Jim Wagers, who underwent an operation at the college hospital a few days ago, was able to be taken home last Monday. Mr. Wagers will resume his position with Mr. E. F. Coyle in a short time.

Mr. George Golden was in Richmond last Monday.

Mr. Farris Maupin has returned from a visit to Illinois. He was accompanied by his cousin, Earl Maupin, of Shirley, Ill.

COMING EVENTS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 10, Chicago Ladies Orchestra, 7:30 p. m., College Chapel.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, Dr. Gunsaulus preaches in College Chapel, 7:30 p. m.

THURSDAY, Feb. 12, Lincoln's Birthday; address in College Chapel by Dr. Gunsaulus.

CARD OF THANKS.

We wish to express our thanks and appreciation to our many friends and neighbors who were so kind and sympathetic during the illness and death of our daughter, Viola, and also to her Sunday School teacher and class for their beautiful flowers.

Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Baker.

WINTER LYCEUM COURSE

The Lyceum Committee is glad to be able to announce to their friends that they have secured for the winter section of the 1913-14 course three of the most attractive numbers ever presented in Berea. We ask that you glance over the statements given below and see if you do not believe that we are correct in our opinion.

The Chicago Ladies' Orchestra. Tuesday night, Feb. 10th. (Note the change of date from that announced and printed on the tickets. The change was made so that Dr. Gimsaulus can lecture on the night of the 11th.) A company of eight musical artists and Director. One of the best companies on the Lyceum circuit and sure to rank with such companies as Scheidekrel and The Boston Orchestra which have appeared in former years. Worth the price of the season ticket to any one who loves music. Single admission, 35 cents.

Thomas Brooks Fletcher, the Dramatic Orator. Wednesday night, March 25th. Mr. Fletcher is said to be one of the most powerful speakers on the platform today. He presents great thoughts with a dramatic force that fascinates his hearers. His lecture will be "The Tragedy of

COLLEGE ITEMS

Mr. Arthur E. Saffern, former student of Berea now of Columbia University, has won a thousand dollars for a dissertation in an Economic Prize Essay Contest. Mr. Saffern as well as his wife, Miss Catehpole, were students for some years in Berea.

Miss Blanch Thurston, formerly a teacher in Berea, is teaching at Holton, N. Y., and sends cordial greetings to Berea.

Professor Marsh was in Lexington on business Saturday.

Mr. Jas. T. Bowman made a business trip to Richmond Monday of this week.

Rev. John M. MacMillan, a student of the Normal department, preached at the Presbyterian church at Barrenville, of which he is pastor last Sunday morning and evening.

Mr. D. D. Bowman, Secretary to President Frost, made a business trip to Richmond one day last week.

Rev. D. F. White, sometime a student of Berea and a graduate of Knoxville College, Tenn., 1902, was a recent visitor. His wife, now deceased, was the daughter of Lewis Titus. Brother White has labored

LOOK!

For Our Great Stove Demonstration Next Week—
A Special Man Will Cook
All Week at



the Unprepared." Do not miss it. Single admission, 25 cents.

Ross Crane. Friday night, April 3rd. Mr. Crane is not merely master of the magic crayon which he uses to produce wonderful pictures before our eyes, but is a clay modeler, musician and humorist as well. We feel sure that he will give one of the most pleasant "Light evenings" ever presented to a Berea audience. Single admission, 25 cents.

Music, Thought, Fun. Do not miss a single number, and do not waste money by buying single admission tickets. Get a season ticket for only fifty cents, from an agent, the co-operative store, The Porter-Moore Drug Store, or Welch's Drug Store. (ad)

BEREA GETS THANKS FROM THE WHITE HOUSE

The Fireside Industries received the following letter from the President's daughter—thanks for wedding presents:

The White House,
Fireside Industries,
Berea College.

Dear Friends:

Mr. Sayre and I send our warmest thanks to each and every one of you for the exquisitely lovely curtains and combrapane.

They are very beautiful and we shall hang them in our new home where we can see them oftenest, and think with pride of those Kentucky friends who thought out and worked for us such a delightful surprise. I wish we could welcome you there and thank you each one personally for your share in our pleasure.

Very cordially yours,
Jessie Wilson Sayre.

WANTED

To buy a well-bred bull calf or yearling, short horn or Hereford. Address J. W. Hilton, Pine Hill, Ky. (ad)

at Athens, Tenn., and Indianapolis, Ind., and is now pastor and teacher for a work of the Union Christian Church at Prairie, Ala.

Dr. and Mrs. Paul D. Meissman arrived Tuesday and are settling in Dr. Lowley's house, formerly occupied by Secretary Morton.

Farewell Reception.

Wednesday night Dr. C. E. Hubbard, the retiring dean of the college, received the faculty and members of the department at his home on Richmond street. The occasion was a memorable one. After leaving the house a large circle was formed and the young people sang, "And Lang Syne" and "Till We Meet Again."

Dr. Hubbard left on the afternoon express Friday, a large number of students accompanying him to the train.

The Second Semester.

The last half of the school year has had a most promising beginning. No inconvenience has been occasioned by Dr. Hubbard's departure as Dr. Mohr, of Chicago, has taken his classes and Prof. C. F. Humold is acting dean. The college department has received three new students: Miss Maude Bowman, a graduate of the Berea Academy, and Messrs. Hudson and Egleheart from the Western Kentucky State Normal at Bowling Green.

Other departments are still increasing.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Gunsaulus to Speak. Portrait to be Given.

Lincoln's Birthday this year will be celebrated with more than usual enthusiasm and joy.

Dr. Gimsaulus, of Chicago, America's greatest living orator, will preach the previous night, and give the oration on the morning of Feb. 12th.

One of Kentucky's gifted sons, F. G. Walker, the artist, will present a superb oil portrait of Lincoln.

Let everybody anticipate this great occasion.

NOTICE.

That the first of Holidays, incorporated, is hereby terminated for the purpose of winding up their business. All persons owing said firm are directed to call and settle their accounts at once and oblige.

G. D. Holliday, Pres.

Cash Raising Sale

NO LET-UP IN VALUES
LASTS 12 DAYS ONLY

Biggest reduction ever offered at any sale in Dress Goods, Ladies' and Misses' Coats, Men's and Ladies' Shoes, Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps. Prices cut from 20 to 50 per cent on everything consisting of Ladies' and Men's furnishings.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, FEB. 2
CLOSES SATURDAY FEB. 14

J. B. RICHARDSON

MAIN ST.

BEREA, KY.

HAYES & GOTT'S STOCK TO BE SOLD.

In today's issue of this paper appears the announcement of Hayes and Gott of the disposition at public sale of their entire stock of merchandise.

Having been established in business in Berea for the past 4 years, Messrs. Hayes and Gott have built up an enviable reputation, and today their store ranks as one of the best known stores in the county, the stock aggregating \$15,000 worth of merchandise.

The days set for the holding of the sale are Saturday, Feb. 7, to Saturday, Feb. 21. Special bargain features proclaim this event to be of unusual significance to the public.

MADISON COUNTY Kingston.

We are having two schools at Kingston at present, Miss Ora Flannery's and Mrs. Joe Gilbert's.

Mrs. Mark Flannery has been visiting her parents in Beattyville the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. Jim Murray spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Benton Peters.

Mr. J. C. Powell, who has been sick for the past three weeks, is able to be out again.

Mr. Hiram Marcum has sold fifty acres of his farm to Mark Flannery for \$750 per acre.

Dr. Snowden of Estill county is planning to locate in Kingston.

Mr. Eben VanWinkle has small pox at his brother's Jan VanWinkle, Dr. Baker is the attending physician.

Mr. George Young has returned from the mountains with a nice drove of hogs.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Peters a new boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Cornelison spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Richard Golden.

Mr. and Mrs. Mark Flannery and daughter, Verna, and Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Webb spent Sunday afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powell and family.

The Messrs. Louisa and Beatrice Gilmore have returned from Winchester where they have been visiting their aunt.

Mrs. George Moody and Miss Jessie Young spent Thursday with Mrs. John Lawson and family.

Mr. Lawrence Powell spent last week with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Powell.

Kingston, Feb. 3.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Parks and daughter, Verna, at-

tended the funeral of Mrs. Parks' niece, Viola Baker, at Richmond last Friday.

Mr. Hiram Marcum is very sick at this writing.

Mr. Will Hag of Brassfield spent Friday with relatives at this place.

Miss Ora Flannery began a subscription school at this place Monday with good attendance.

Mr. Chas. Lamb of Germantown, Ohio is visiting friends at this place.

Mr. John Webb, who has been attending school at Berea for the past four months returned home Thursday.

Mrs. Lewis Sandlin has been very sick with la grippe for the past few weeks.

Hickory Plain.

Hickory Plain, Feb. 1.—Mrs. J. L. Cornelison has returned from Richmond where she has been spending a few days.

Mrs. J. C. Gilbert is progressing nicely with her school at Kingston.

Miss Florence Mitchell is visiting her uncle, Walter Stuart, at Richmond.

Mrs. Phoebe Evans has been away a few days near Wallacetown to see her brother-in-law, Lucian Gade, who is very sick.

Mrs. B. S. Terrell and children spent Sunday with Frank Burdett and wife.

Mr. Frank Hazelwood of Boldtown sold his merchandise to Wilt Lakes and moved with his family to Kingston.

Mr. Maupin's daughter Lizzie and Mrs. Kiah McKeehan spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Joe Maupin at Kingston.

Mr. B. S. Terrell is away on business.

Coyle.

Coyle, Feb. 2.—The farmers of this place are busy plowing.

Mr. and Mrs. Dave Rice paid Mrs. Hugh Murray a visit Sunday.

Mrs. Thomas Alford purchased a cow for \$80 the other day.

Mrs. Jim Powell who has been very poorly for the past week, is some better.

Miss Lula Simpson and brother, James, were the guests of the Messrs. Fanny and Sallie Chasteen Sunday afternoon.

Mr. William Winkler purchased a horse for \$105.

Mr. and Mrs. Joel Broughton, Mr. and Mrs. Asa Parks, Mrs. Mollie Abrams and daughter, and Mrs. Ann Chasteen were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jim Powell Sunday.

Best wishes to The Citizen.

The
"Public Sale"
is at
Hayes & Gott's

Saturday Feb. 7th
To Sat., Feb 21st

See Supplement for Further Particulars

SEE CLARKSTON FOR
Hardware and Groceries

MAIN STREET, Near Bank

SOLONS SETTLE TO LAW MAKING

(Continued from Page One.)

William Hamilton—Changing time for sessions of circuit courts of Fourteenth judicial district—Circuit Courts.

L. Hamilton—To further regulate elections—Suffrage and Elections.

J. H. Rhoads—To amend act relating to tax required of retail liquor dealers—Revenue and Taxation.

J. T. Webb—To amend law so that in valuing real estate for taxation all purchase money notes that the vendee owes on said land, which is a lien on same, shall be deducted from value thereof, and so that owner shall be assessed only for amount paid on same—Revenue and Taxation.

John Dresher—To amend Section 884 of Civil Code of Practice—Codes of Practice.

John Dresher—For protection of persons engaged in selling hay, grain, etc.—Agriculture.

Adam Spohn—To regulate operation of private employment agencies—Commerce and Manufacturing.

Adam Spohn—Relating to protection of employees on buildings—Municipalities.

Adam Spohn—To prevent fraud by regulating the keeping of eggs in cold storage—Commerce and Manufacturing.

S. M. O'Brien—To amend act for government of cities of first class relating to revenue and taxation—Municipalities.

S. M. O'Brien—To amend act relating to revenue and taxation—Revenue and Taxation.

S. M. O'Brien—To amend act relating to time in which the enforcement of tax laws and tax liens may be effected—Judiciary.

W. M. Webb—To regulate employment of physicians and surgeons by companies or corporations operating coal mines or lumber mills—Mining and Mining.

H. J. Meyers—Creating State Board of Accounting—Revenue and Taxation.

H. J. Meyers—To create and establish State Board of Examiners in apothecary—Kentucky Statutes.

M. O. Wilson—Designating Lincoln's day legal holiday—Kentucky Statutes.

Dry Forces Have Inning.

The house passed three bills affecting the shipment of intoxicating liquors into dry territory. The first provides that search warrants may be issued in illicit liquor cases; second, that the penalty for minors visiting saloons be repealed; and third, the bill prohibiting the shipment of liquor for sale into local option territory and prohibiting persons from having in possession for sale liquors in local option territory. The third bill is for the purpose of putting into effect the Webb-Kanyon law in Kentucky. The most important feature of this measure is that all railroads, express companies and other transportation companies within this state or doing business within the state are required to keep at each local office in the territory within which the sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited a book in which shall be entered immediately upon receipt of the liquor a full record of the consignor, to whom delivered, what character of intoxicant and in what quantity, the record to be open to public inspection and prima facie evidence before courts.

The Finn Bill Under Fire.

Representatives of railroads poured volleys into the bill of Lawrence Finn, chairman of the state railroad commission. This measure is designed to give to the commission power to classify freight, order safety appliances, fine railroads for failure to furnish cars and provide regulations of rates and service. E. S. Jett, of the Louisville and Nashville railroad, pronounced this bill the most radical and drastic ever presented, giving to the commission more power than had been given to the Interstate Commerce Commission by Congress. The passage of the bill, Jett said, would stop railroad building and development in Kentucky.

Appointments Are Announced.

The following appointments of extra help were announced by Speaker Terrell: Doorkeepers, James E. Dyer, C.

F. Nagel and J. Peterson, guards for gallery, William Spahn; stenographer to chief clerk, Eli Herry; stenographers for the house, Mrs. Zilpha Freeman and Miss Lillian Samples; copyist, Howell Scott; bill clerk, James W. Reed; assistants to bill clerk, Homer Spillman and John M. Calhoun; mail clerks, John Newman and Austin Voss; messenger to speaker, George Wilson; assistant enrolling clerk, Miss Mand Applegate; messengers, Joseph McCain and Fred Frost.

ASSEMBLY BRIEFS

The dog law was so amended as to provide for the payment of goats as well as sheep killed by dogs.

The statue of Gov. William Goebel, assassinated 14 years ago while the legislature was in session, will be unveiled March 4.

The measure of Representative Polin, providing for registration of the names of farmers and to prevent the use of registered names was passed.

Free schoolbooks are provided for in a bill introduced by Representative Klette, which provides that a license shall be levied to pay for same.

A bill, creating a commission to administer funds for erecting and equipping county buildings, was the first measure of this session to go to the governor for his signature.

MAKE MONEY SELLING OUR NEW BOOK—"THE PATH TO POWER."

(By Rev. Chas. Spurgeon Knight.)

Others are doing so. One agent who has been working but a short time has taken orders for 100 books. You can do the same. Notice our liberal rates to agents given below. The book contains 224 pages and 40 illustrations, and touches every phase of life from the cradle to the grave. The chapter on Sanitation and Health, and the bulletins on canning vegetables and raising corn alone are worth many times the price of the book. Besides all this it contains much valuable information on the subjects of Farming, Fruit Growing, Heredity, Temperance, Habit forming and Home making, and closes with two strong sermons and a most interesting supplement. The book sells itself. Price 35c.

Special prices to agents.

20 books, \$3.00.

10 books, \$1.60.

5 books, .90.

2 books, .50.

Sent at our expense.

(Address The Citizen and send money order or stamps.) (nd)

WHY YOU SHOULD SUCCEED.

There is a saying among the British people that the British soldier can be just as brave as any soldier in the world, and he brave for fifteen minutes longer. It is often that last fifteen minutes that wins the battle. The beginning of a task may be easy; to keep at it will be harder; and to keep at it till it is really done is the hardest of all. One of the most pathetic facts in

(Continued on Supplement.)

THE TEACHER AND THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION.

Alcohol and Degeneracy.

(Prof. Smith concludes series of articles.)

Life and growth are mysterious processes. We know little of either. We know something of the changes that take place when an tiny cell begins to divide and multiply and take shape as a life germ grows into a snail, a cat or a human being. The force that controls the process of growth we call life; but just what life is we do not know. We can forecast with a certain degree of accuracy the particular kind of animal or plant into which a group of cells will develop provided we know the origin of the cells. We know that the egg of an English sparrow will under proper conditions develop into a sparrow; we know that a grain of corn when placed in the proper environment will produce a stalk of corn; we know that a lion always gives birth to lion whelps, a squirrel always brings forth squirrels, a human being always gives birth to other human beings. Like produces like.

We also know that the characteristics of ancestors are transmitted to offspring. There is just now a considerable difference of opinion as to whether or not a father can transmit his characteristics to his child, but whether he can or cannot we shall not discuss here. This we do know: The likeness of the lion is inherited from its ancestors through its parents; the cunning of the fox is inherited from its ancestors through the parent foxes; the good qualities or bad qualities of a child are in a large measure determined by the qualities of its forefathers including its immediate parents. Not only are the characteristics of mind, disposition, etc., transmitted, but the strength and weakness of the body also. Strong, healthy animals usually produce a strong, healthy progeny; good sound seed corn will produce healthy, vigorous stalks and abundant grain; strong, healthy people usually have strong, healthy children. The intelligent, the weak-minded, the morose, the light-hearted, the morally strong and the morally weak all have a tendency to transmit their qualities to their children.

This tendency in plants and animals to transmit their characteristics of body and disposition to their offspring we call heredity. There is much discussion as to just how far the laws of heredity prevail in determining the characteristics of an offspring, but I shall not enter into that discussion here. We know that the offspring of man or of other animals is influenced by certain forces that operate before birth, and we know that bodily strength or bodily weakness in the father or mother often manifests itself in the child. Strength begets strength and weakness begets weakness is a law that is pretty generally true.

If a man injures his body in some way how will that injury manifest itself in his child? If he poisons his body by the use of some drug what effect will this have on his offspring? If the cells that produce the life germ are in some way disturbed so that they cannot function properly and only abnormal or poorly developed germ cells are produced, what effect will this have upon the life that grows from this life germ? These are questions that every man and woman ought to consider. The primary function of men and women is to perpetuate the race. Every man who expects to be a father and every woman who hopes some day to be a mother owes to the unborn child a duty that none should ever forget. What do the father and mother want the child to be? This question ought to be thought over by every young man and young woman even before they think of entering into the marriage relation.

Whenever I see a mental defective I look back a generation or two in that child's family for the cause—and I usually find it. When I see a child that is blind or diseased in some other way I usually do not leave to look back beyond one or two generations to discover the cause of its sorrow. For a long, long time people believed that when a weak-minded child was born into the family it was just the will of the Lord that it should be so. But we know now that in almost every case there is some cause to be found either in one or both parents or in one or more of the near ancestors. There are some families distinguished for the large number of great minds and great leaders they have produced; there are others well known for the number of feeble-minded, immoral and criminal descendants.

Among many other things that influence the life of a child before its birth is the use of alcohol by parents or grandparents. If pure living in the parents has a telling effect on the children, so hard drinking on the part of the parents mani-

fests itself in the degeneracy of the offspring. You must not suppose that this will be noticeable in every case, nor must you suppose that alcohol is the only degenerating force that enters into the lives of the children of drunkards. It is frequently only one of many, but it does have its effects. The following examples speak for themselves.

One American physician observed 600 children who were born of 120 drunken mothers and discovered that 33% of the children died in infancy. These drunken mothers took away from their babies a fighting chance for life and health before they were born. Another physician examined 20,130 children for the New York Academy of Medicine, 6,821 of these children had drinking parents. 51 per cent of these children were dillards, 13,521 of the number had temperate parents and only ten per cent were dillards.

In another case 3,714 children were examined and 41 per cent their ancestors back to the third generation was looked into. They were divided into two groups—those with temperate ancestors and those with intemperate ancestors. Of all children with temperate ancestors 96 per cent were bright and efficient, only 4 per cent were dillards. Only 18 per cent developed some form of neurosis. On the other hand, of all those with intemperate ancestors only 21 per cent were bright and efficient, while 77 per cent were dillards, 75 per cent of these developed some form of nervous trouble.

In another instance 219 children were examined and 41 per cent were found to be epileptic. All had alcoholic parents. When we remember that less than one-half per cent of children born to normal parents are epileptic we wonder what causes this increase in the children of alcoholics.

Another examination was made of 215 drunkards and insanity, epilepsy, and nervous disorders were found to be quite common in their descendants. Not long ago it was discovered that 67.2 per cent of the pupils in the reform schools of Berlin had alcoholic parents. A French doctor examined the records of 2,554 children and found that 41 per cent of them had drinking parents. Another doctor examined 250 feeble-minded children and found that alcoholism existed in the parents of 101.

Three great authorities estimate the number of normal children that are born to drunken parents. One says that only 17.5 per cent of such children are normal; another says that only 11.6 are normal, while the third insists that only 5.1 per cent are normal. Anyone of these estimates is quite low enough to make the young man who would drink think many times before he dares his children to life-long sickness or imbecility.

Another doctor examined a large number of children for tuberculosis. He found that only 1.8 per cent of the children of temperate parents were affected, but discovered that 10 per cent of those who came of drinking families were in the incipient stages of the disease.

High authorities estimate that 50 per cent of insanity is caused by the use of alcohol. We know that insanity and suicides are most frequent where liquors are used most freely.

Prof. Demme of Bern observed over a long period of years 10 families that drank heavily and 10 other families who were abstainers. He observed that 57 children were born to the intemperate families and that 61 children were born to the temperate. He noticed that of the 61 children born to the temperate parents, 54 were normal, only two were defective, none were idiotic, none were epileptic, only 3 died in infancy. Of the 57 born to the drinking parents he discovered that only 10 were normal, 10 were badly deformed, 6 were idiotic, 6 were epileptic and 25 died in infancy.

Now no young man or young woman ought to read this without doing some thinking. The young man who drinks has before him the terrible possibility of blighted babies when he becomes a father. Every young woman who marries a man who drinks and allows him to become the father of her children runs the risk of having an epileptic child to care for thru all her days, or an idiotic child to stare her in the face and haunt her with its listless eyes that bespeak a feeble mind. No young man who has the desire to become the father of strong, healthy children can afford to drink; no young woman who expects to have a home of her own and become the mother of beautiful, healthy children can afford to marry a man who drinks or allow a drunken or drinking husband to become the father of her children. The risks are too great.

The greatest curse that hovers over the human race today is the blighting of the babies. Alcohol is one of the most potent forces in the

life of the race for causing degeneracy in families. Drunkenness in the father or the mother manifests itself in the weakened body of the child, in its weakened mind, in its susceptibility to diseases that blight and kill. Epilepsy, idiocy, weak moral fiber, animalism, neurosis all afflict the child because of the intemperate habits of its ancestors.

Drink and be merry, young man; and you, young woman, marry the man who drinks. But remember: when you become a parent you are liable to reap a harvest of diseased and feeble-minded children!

WORLD NEWS.

(Continued from Page One.)

passed 50 years before the German Empire was created upholds the supremacy of the military over the civil authorities. Under this decision self-respecting men are not likely to hold office. Is Germany ready to go back to the martial rule of feudal days?

Illinois and South America.

Fifty members of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association are to take a three months' trip to the principal countries of South America for the purpose of becoming acquainted with business conditions in those countries and increasing the business relations. The delegation consists of principals not of salesmen. The primary purpose of the journey is to obtain a better understanding between these countries, and not only pave the way for sales in Brazil, Argentina, Chili, Peru, and other nations, but also ascertain what raw materials may be purchased to advantage in those markets. The largest industries of the middle west are represented. The first stop will be at Barbadoes. They may return by way of the Panama Canal.

Transfer of German Officers.

Col. Van Reuter, who was at the head of the military at Zahern, and was acquitted recently by court martial, has been transferred to another regiment. Lieut. Von Forstner, who was the chief cause of the troubles, has also been transferred, but these transfers are to positions of importance, so that it does not imply a censure on these officers.

Embargo Lifted Against Mexico.

President Wilson has decided to remove the obstacles placed by the government on the shipment of arms and military supplies from the United States into Mexico. Inasmuch as Mexico is able to secure supplies by sea, as he may desire, it has been decided that the hindrances that have prevented Constitutionalists from securing weapons from the United States should be removed. Consequently a proclamation will soon be issued lifting the embargo on the exportation of arms to Mexico.

Anti-Japanese Bill Defeated.

Amendment to the immigration bill excluding Asiatic immigrants was voted down in the House by a vote of 103 to 54, after the defeat of a similar amendment presented by Baker. A hot debate took place in which both parties united in an appeal to leave the Asiatic problem untouched and so not to embarrass the government in its diplomatic negotiations with Japan. The vote was a non-partisan vote. While the bill included all Asiatics, it was especially framed to exclude Japanese.

UNITED STATES NEWS

(Continued from Page One.)

pleasant. When suffrage was defeated in Michigan they made most reckless charges of unfairness, but a recount showed the majority against them greater than on the first count. And a second vote largely increased that majority, now they are out with charges of complicity between the anti-suffragists and the liquor men.

YOU CAN'T KEEP YOUR THOUGHTS SECRET

In the January Woman's Home Companion Ralph Waldo Trine writes a remarkable article entitled "Actualizing One's Ideals" an interesting extract from which follows: "It was that able writer of the mind's processes, James Allen, who said: 'Men imagine that thought can be kept secret, but it cannot; it rapidly crystallizes into habit, and habit solidifies into circumstance.... Man's a growth by law, and not a creation by artifice, and cause and effect is as absolute and undeviating in the hidden realm of thought as in the world of visible and material things.' And again he says: 'A man's literally what he thinks, his character being the complete sum of all his thoughts.' 'As within, so without—always and inevitably. A thoroughly scientific foundation, we will find as we go deeply enough, underlies the statement: As a man thinketh in his heart so is he. There is nothing by way of habit, character, even achievement that can get into a man's or a woman's life except through the avenue of his or her mental life. Search us carefully and as critically as we will, we will



Keep Your Eye on that Can

When Buying Baking Powder

For this is the baking powder that makes "the baking better."

It leavens the food evenly throughout, puffs it up to airy lightness, makes it delightfully appetizing and wholesome.

Remember—Calumet is moderate in price, highest in quality.

Ask your grocer for Calumet. Don't take a substitute.

Received Highest Awards

World's Pure Food Exposition, Chicago, Illinois, Paris Exposition, France, March, 1912.



You don't save money when you buy cheap or big-size baking powder. Don't be misled. Buy Calumet. It's more economical—more wholesome—gives best results. Calumet is far superior to any other brand.

And no exceptions to this rule. "It was that great seer, Emanuel Swedenborg, who delved so deeply into the Laws of Correspondences, who wrote: 'Every condition and thought of man is inscribed on his brain. Thus a man writes his life in his physique, and thus the angels discover his autobiography in his structure.'"

A DECADE OF DON'TS.

By W. F. Wilcox.

Here are some scenes I don't like to see on the farm. Do you? Have you ever seen them? Has anyone ever witnessed them on your farm?

The wife out at the woodpile chopping wood or, out where the woodpile ought to be, picking up chips.

A pack of ravenous dogs yelping about, encroaching upon the rights and happiness of underfed and half-clothed children.

Big piles of manure leaching away their fertility back of the stable. Patches of weeds and foul fence corners.

A cowless farm where milk, butter, and their assistance in cooking are absent.

An empty pigsty with waste enough on the place to fatten at least one pig.

A gardenless farm with its inhabitants going without the healthful diet of fresh vegetables so easily produced on any farm.

A farm whose silences in early morn are unbroken by hearty chanticleer calls.

Blue vapor issuing from the barns, yards, or fields as a result of men's uncured tempers while dealing with live stock.

A farmhouse unadorned with the beauties and fragrance of some flowers at the door.

FOR SALE.

62 1-2 acres Blue grass farm for sale, 1 mile from Kingston, 6 miles from Berea. Six-roomed house, all necessary out-buildings; 70 bearing fruit trees; place well watered. For further information write J. A. Riddell, Kingston, Ky.

For Sale!

1. Sixty acre Blue Grass farm near Kingston, Ky., good 6-room house, a bargain at \$3,000. Terms to suit purchaser.
2. Thirty-two acre farm 2 miles north of Berea, really worth \$100 per acre. A snap at \$2,000. Your own terms.
3. The best farm in Madison county at the price. 176 acres 5 miles south of Richmond. Good buildings, all kinds. We are almost ashamed to print the price, \$62.50 per acre.
4. One brand new dwelling house, large basement, 6 rooms all plastered, 4 grates, cabinet mantels, hardwood floors. Large lot, good barn, on Boone St., Berea. Price \$1700. Terms to suit purchaser.
5. One large two story concrete block store house in best business part of Berea. Now rented and paying legal interest on \$3000. Can be bought for \$2000—Terms very liberal.

Remember, the above is only a few of the many bargains we have to offer.

Yours for a square deal,

Bicknell & Harris
Dealers in Real Estate
BEREA KENTUCKY

Cy Whittaker's Place

By JOSEPH C. LINCOLN

Copyright, 1908, by D. Appleton & Co.

SYNOPSIS.

Congressman Atkins wants to buy Cy Whittaker's place. Cy unexpectedly returns to his boyhood home.

Every one in Bayport venerates and fears Atkins except Cy. Atkins opposes the selection of Miss Phoebe Dawes as teacher.

Cy champions Phoebe Dawes against Atkins, and she is elected teacher. Cy engages Mrs. Beasley as housekeeper.

Cy discharges Mrs. Beasley. Emily Richards Thomas, aged eight, arrives at Cy's place.

She is an orphan and has come to live with him, although he did not invite her to do so.

Cy is furious, but he grows fond of her and keeps her. He nicknames her "Boss'n," and she learns to love him.

Miss Phoebe Dawes and Captain Cy save Emily from an ugly cow. The captain admires the teacher.

Captain Cy, to help Phoebe, decides to run as a candidate for membership on the school committee.

Captain Cy invites Congressman Atkins to Emily's birthday party, and the law-maker decides to accept.

Congressman Atkins gets a severe shock when he learns the last name and identity of the girl Emily. A mysterious stranger arrives at Cy Whittaker's place.

The stranger attacks Miss Phoebe, and Captain Cy rescues her after a scene of considerable violence.

A tempestuous town meeting occurs. Congressman Atkins makes the mysterious stranger his friend. The latter turns out to be a drunkard, one Thomas, who is the father of little Emily.

Cy is defeated for school commissioner. A fight occurs between Captain Cy and Thomas. Legal trouble arises over Captain Cy's guardianship of Emily.

Miss Phoebe visits the Widow Beasley. Phoebe investigates some matters pertaining to the past.

"Who said I was blamin' him?" queried the widow. "If he was that little Tidditt thing I might feel differ-



MEYER

"How-how d'ye do, Mrs. Beasley?" ent. But, considerin' that I got this here from Mr. Bangs, I'm willin' to let bygones be past. It helps my hearin' a lot. Them ear fixin's was good while they lasted, but they got out of kilter quick. I shan't bother Mr. Bangs. If he can square his own conscience I'm satisfied."

Bailey's conscience was not troubling him greatly, and he seemed relieved. Phoebe told of the damaged buggy. "Humph!" grunted the widow. "The horse didn't get bent, too, did he?"

Mr. Bangs indignantly declared that the horse was all right. "Um-hum! Well, then, I guess I can supply a carriage. My first cousin Ezra that died used to be doctor here, and he give me his sulky when he got a new one. It's out in the barn. Go fetch your horse and harness him in. I'll be ready time the harnessin's done."

"You?" gasped the teacher. "You don't need to go, Mrs. Beasley. I wouldn't think of giving you that trouble."

"No trouble at all. I wouldn't trust nobody else with them trunks. And, besides, I always do enjoy ridin'. You could go, too, Miss Dawes, but the sulky seat's too narrow for three. You can set in the settin' room till we get back. 'Twon't take us long. Don't say another word. I'm a-goin'."

CHAPTER XVI.

THE number of reasons given by Mr. Bangs, one after the other, to prove that it would be quite impossible for him to be Mrs. Beasley's chauffeur was a credit to the resources of his invention. The blacksmith might be back any minute; it was dinner time, and he was hungry; Henry, the horse, was tired; it wasn't a nice day for riding and he would come over some other time and take the widow out; he—Mr. Debby had a conclusive answer for each protest.

"You said yourself the blacksmith wouldn't be back for an hour," she observed. "And you can leave word with the boy what he's to do when he does come. As for dinner, I'll be real glad to give you and Miss Dawes a snack soon's we get back. I don't mind if it ain't a pleasant day. A little fresh air'll do me good. I been shut up here housecleanin' ever since I got back from out west. Now hurry right along and fetch your horse. I'll un-lock the barn."

"But Mrs. Beasley," put in the schoolmistress, "why couldn't you give us a note to Mrs. Atwood and let us stop for the diary on our way home? I could return it to you by mail, or

you might get it yourself some other day and mail it to me."

"No, no! Never put off till tomorrow what you can do today. My husband was a great hand to put off and put off. For the last eight years of his life I was in him to buy a new go-to-meetin' suit of clothes. The one he had was blue to start with, but it faded to a brown, and toward the last of it I declare if it didn't commence to turn green. Nothin' I could say would make him leave it away even then; seemed to think more of it than ever, said he wanted to hang to it a spell and see what 'twould turn next. But he died and I was so mortified at the funeral I couldn't think of nothin' else. No; I'll go after them papers and the diary while they're fresh to my mind. And, besides, if you s'pose I'd let Sarah Ann Atwood rummage through my trunks? I guess not!"

Phoebe began to be sorry she had thought of sending for the diary, particularly as the chance of its containing valuable information was so remote. Mrs. Beasley went into the house to dress for the ride. The schoolmistress went with her as far as the sitting room. The perturbed Bailey stalked off, muttering, to the blacksmith's.

In a little while he returned, leading Henry by the bridle. Debby, adorned with the beflowered bonnet she had worn when she arrived at the Cy Whittaker place and with a black cloth cape over her lean shoulders, was waiting for him by the open door of the barn. The cape had a fur collar, "cat fur," so Mr. Bangs said afterward in describing it.

"Put the sulky right out!" commanded the widow.

Bailey stared into the black interior of the barn.

"Which is it?" he shouted.

"Mrs. Beasley pointed with her ear trumpet.

"Why, that one there, of course. Tother's a truck cart. You wouldn't expect me to ride in that, would you?"

Mr. Bangs entered the barn, seized the vehicle indicated by the shafts and drew it out into the yard. He inspected it deliberately and then sat weakly down on the chopping block near by. Apparently he was overcome by emotion.

The "sulky" bequeathed by the late doctor had been built to order for its former owner. It was of the "carry-all" variety, except that it had but a single narrow seat. Its top was square and was curtained, the curtains being tightly buttoned down. Altogether it was something of a curiosity. Miss Dawes, who had come out to see the start, looked at the "sulky," then at Mr. Bangs' face and turned her back. Her shoulders shook.

"It used to be a real nice carriage when Ezra had it," commented the widow admiringly. "It needs lilin' and spruce'n' up now, but I guess 'twill do. Come!" to Bailey, who had not risen from the chopping block. "Hurry up and harness or we'll never get started. Thought you wanted to get back for dinner?"

Mr. Bangs stood up and heaved a sigh.

"I did," he answered slowly, "but, with a glance at the sulky, 'somethin' seems to have took away my appetite. Teacher, do you mena to?"

But Miss Dawes had withdrawn to the corner of the house, from which viewpoint she seemed to be inspecting the surrounding landscape. Bailey seized Henry by the bridle and backed him into the shafts.

"Back up!" he roared. "Back up, I tell you! You needn't look at me that way," he nodded in a lower tone. "I can't help it. You ain't any worse ashamed than I am. There! The ark's off the ways. All aboard!"

Turning to the expectant widow, he "boosted" her, not too tenderly, up to the narrow seat. Then he climbed in himself. Two on that seat made a tight fit. Bailey took up the reins. Debby leaned forward and peered around the edge of the curtains.

"You!" she shouted. "You, Miss What's-your-name-Dorens! Come here a minute. I want to tell you somethin'."

The schoolmistress, her face red and her eyes moist, approached.

"I just wanted to say," explained Debby, "that I ain't real sure as that diary's there. I burnt up a lot of my old letters and things a spell ago, and seems to me I burnt some old diaries, too, but maybe that wasn't one of 'em. Anyhow, I csu get them Arizona papers, and I do want you to see 'em. They're the most interestin' things. Now," she added, turning to her companion on the seat, "you can get dap just as soon as you want to."

Once out on the open road the sulky received the full force of the wind. Mrs. Beasley clutched her driver's arm.

Another gust tilted the carriage top. Debby clutched the arm still tighter. "Why, it blows awful hard!" she cried. "I'd no idee it blew like this."

"Want to 'bout ship and go home agin'?" whooped Bailey hopefully.

"No, no!" she answered. "I guess if you folks come all the way from Bayport I can stand it as fur's the center. But hurry all you can, won't you? I'm kind of 'fraid of the springs."

The widow's stop at the Atwood house, which was in the immediate rear of the Atwood store, was of a half hour's duration. Bailey refused to leave the seat of the sulky and sat there, speaking to no one, not even replying to the questions of a group of loungers who gathered to inspect the ancient vehicle and professed to be in doubt as to whether it had been washed in with the tide or been "left" to him in a will.

At last Debby made her appear-

ance, her arms filled with newspapers. The latter she piled under the carriage seat and then climbed to her former place beside the driver. Henry, in response to a slap from the reins, got under way once more. The axles squeaked and screamed.

"That!" cried one youngster from the steps of the store. "It's the steam callopes. When's the rest of the show comin'?"

"Hill!" yelled another. "See how close they're huddled together. Ain't they lovin' it? It's a weddin'!"

"Shut up!" roared out the tortured Bailey, whose hat had blown back into the body of the sulky, leaving his head exposed to the cutting wind.

The audience begged him to give them a look of his hair and added other remarks of a personal nature concerning the youth and beauty of the bride couple and their chariot. Mr. Bangs was in a state of dumb frenzy. Debby, who without her trumpet had noted nothing of all this, was smiling and garrulous.

"I found all the papers," she said. "They're right under the seat. I'm goin' to look 'em over so's to have the interestin' parts all ready to show Miss Dawes when we get home. Ain't it nice I found 'em?"

In spite of her driver's remonstrances, unhurried because of the non-adjustment of the trumpet, she reached under the seat and brought out the pile of Blazonet weeklies. With her feet upon the pile to keep it from blowing away, she proceeded to unfold one of the papers. It crackled and snapped in the wind like a loose mainsail.

"Keep that dratted thing out of my face, won't you?" shrieked the agonized Bailey. "How'n I goba to see to steer with that snakin' me between the eyes every other second?"

"Hey? Did you speak to me?" asked the widow sweetly.

"Did I speak? No, I screamed! What in tunkit!"

"I want you to see this picture of the mayor's house in Blazonet. Eva, my husband's niece, lives right across the road from him. Many's the time I've set out from her piazza and seen him come out and go to the city hall."

"Keep it out of my face, I tell you! Reef it! Furl it, you woman! I wish to thunder the piazza had caved in on you! I never see such an old fool in my born days. Take it away!"

Mrs. Beasley removed the paper, but only to substitute another.

"Here's Eva's brother-in-law," she screamed. "He's one of the prominent business men out there, so they put him in the paper. Ain't he nice lookin'?"

Bailey's comments on the prominent business man's appearance were anything but flattering. Debby continued to reach for more papers, carefully replacing those she had inspected in the pile beneath her feet.

"I know what I'll do," declared the passenger. "I'll hunt for that missin' husband advertisement of Desire Higgins. Let's see, now! 'Twill be down at the bottom of the pile, 'cause the paper it's in is a last year one."

She bobbed down behind the high dashboard.

"Here 'tis!" exclaimed Debby. "I remember it's in this number, 'cause there's a picture of the Palace hotel on the front page. Let's see—'Dog lost'—no, that ain't it. 'Corner lot for sale'—wish I had money enough to buy it. I'd like nothin' better than to live out there. Information wanted of my husband! Here 'tis! Um—hum!"

She straightened up and eagerly began reading the advertisement. A terrific burst of wind tore around the corner of the bluff. The widow in her excitement at finding the advertisement had inadvertently removed her feet from the pile of papers. In an instant the air was filled with whirling copies of the Blazonet Weekly Courier.

Henry, the horse, jumped sideways. The reins were jerked from the driver's hands and fell in the road.

"Mercy on us!" shrieked Debby, clutching her companion about the waist.

"Let go of me!" howled Bailey, pushing her violently aside. "Whoa! Stand still!"

But Henry refused to stand still. The dashing paper still clung to his agitated head. He reared and pranced, jerking the sulky back and forth, his wheels still wedged in the ruts. Bailey sprang to the ground to pick up the reins. He seized them, but felt as he did so. The tug at his bits turned Henry's head, literally and figuratively. He reared and whirled about. The sulky rose on two wheels. The screaming Mrs. Beasley collapsed against its downward side. Another moment and the whole upper half of the sulky—body, seat, curtains and Debby—tilted over the lower wheels, and the rusted bolts, falling to hold, slid with a thump to the frozen road. The wind, catching it underneath as it slid, tipped it backward. Then Henry ran away.

Miss Dawes, left alone in the house at the foot of the hill, had amused herself for a time with the Beasley library, which partially filled a shelf in the sitting room. Sitting there, she was a witness of the marbling catastrophe on the hill-top and reached the front gate just in time to see Henry go galloping by, dragging the four wheels and springs of the sulky, while sprawled across the rear axle and still clinging to the reins hung a familiar howling and screamed wicketed profane individual of the name of Bangs.

The upper part of the sulky, with its backlike curtain top, lay on its side in the road. From somewhere within the box came groans and screams, greeting Phoebe, who ran to the spot.

The panting and alarmed teacher stooped and peered into the dark shadow between the dashboard and the back curtain. All she could make out at first were a pair of thin ankles and "congress" shoes in agitated motion. These bobbed up and down behind the overturned seat and its displaced cushion.

"Oh, Mrs. Beasley!" screamed Phoebe. "Are you hurt?"

The rescuer pulled the seat forward and with an effort tumbled it clear of the curtains. Debby raised herself still higher.

"Oh!" she groaned. "Talk about—Land sakes! Who's comin'? Men, ain't it?"

She scrambled out of her prison on hands and knees and jumped to her feet with reassuring alacrity.

"I'm a sight, ain't I?" she asked.

"Haul this lunnet straight, quick! a ever you can."

Miss Dawes, relieved to find that the accident had no serious consequences and trying her hardest not to laugh, assisted the widow to rearrange her wearing apparel. The blacksmith and his helper came running up the hill.

"Hello, Debby!" hailed the former.

"What's the matter? Hurt, be you?"

Mrs. Beasley, whether she heard or not, did not deign to reply.

The blacksmith pointed to his shop in the hollow. Before it stood Mr. Bangs, holding Henry by the bridle and staring in their direction.

"He's all right," volunteered the "helper." "The horse stopped runnin' soon's he got to the foot of the next hill."

Mrs. Beasley was not apparently overjoyed at the news.

"Humph!" she grunted. "I most wish he'd broke his neck. Peaky, careless thing, gettin' us run away with and upset! Who's goin' to pay for fixin' my sulky, I want to know?"

"Mr. Bangs will pay for it, I'm sure," said Phoebe soothingly. "If he doesn't I will. Oh, Mrs. Beasley, did you find the diary?"

"Diary? No, no! I told you I was afraid I'd burnt it up. Well, I had, and a whole lot more of them old ones. But I did get all them Arizona papers and took the trouble to tote 'em all the way here so's you could look at 'em. And now—she shook with indignation and waved her hand toward a section of horizon where little white dots indicated the whereabouts of the Couriers—"now look where they be! Blowed from Dan to Beersheba! Come on to the house and let me set down. I been standin' on my head till I'm tired. Here, Jabez," to the blacksmith, "you tend to that carriage, will you?"

She stalked off down the hill.

Phoebe was downcast and disappointed. She was convinced in her own mind that the honorable Atkins had some hidden motive for his casual of the Thomas cage. Asaph's fruitless quest in Orham had not shaken her faith. Captain Cy had refused to seek Debby Beasley for information concerning the Thyners, and so she, on her own responsibility, had done so. And this was the ridiculous ending of her journey. The diary had been a forlorn hope. Now that was burned. Poor Bos'n and poor some one else!

Debby, marching down the hill, continued to sputter about the lost weeklies.

"It's an everlastin' shame!" she declared. "I'd just found the one with that advertisement in it and was readin' it. I remember the part I read, plain as could be. While we're eatin' dinner I'll tell you about it."

But Miss Dawes did not care for dinner. Like Mr. Tidditt and the captain, she had had about all the Debby Beasley she wanted.

"Yes, yes, you will stop, too," affirmed the widow. "I want to tell you more about Blazonet. I can see that advertisement this minute right afore my eyes—information wanted of my husband, Edward Higgins; five foot eight inches tall, sandy complexioned, brown hair and yellowish mustache; not home, but has a peculiar slight limp with his left foot—"

"What?" asked the schoolmistress, stopping short.

"Hey? Has a peculiar limp with his left foot? I remember how Desire used to talk about that limp. She said 'twas almost as if he stuttered with his leg. He hurt it when he was up in Montana and—"

"Oh!" cried Miss Dawes. The color had left her face.

"Yes, you see, he used to be a miner or somethin' up there. He'd never say much about his younger days, but one time he did tell that. I'd just got as far as that limp when the sulky upset. Talk about bein' surprised! I never was so surprised in my life as when that horse critter rured up ad—"

Phoebe interrupted. Her color had come back, and her eyes were shining.

"Mrs. Beasley," she cried, "I think I shall change my mind. I believe I will stay to dinner after all. You ever so much interested in Arizona."

CHAPTER XVII.

DECEMBER was nearly over. Christmas had come. Bos'n had hung up her stocking by the base burner stove and found it warty and dropsical the next morning with a generous overflow of gifts.

The board of strategy came in during the forenoon, and the presents had to be shown to them. While the exhibition was in progress Miss Dawes called. And before she left Gabe Lunley drove up in the depot wagon bearing a big express package addressed to "Miss Emily Thomas, Bayport."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LOVE AND THE BABY

By MILDRED CAROLINE GOODRIDGE.

"Doctor, he has agreed!" "Very good. I will telephone the sheriff at once and make all the arrangements for the test."

Perhaps few mortals have been in the peculiarly strained and unnatural situation of Doris Hemingway. She was of the world's obscure and humble, and secretly the heroine or even understudy for the upper crust romance. There was, however, beyond the modest patient exterior a soul of rare worth. It shone out now in her eager, anxious eyes.

The sombre looking, thoughtful physician who proceeded to a telephone closet and was busy there for a minute or two, was Prof. Alpheus Woods. He had made a name and a fortune in his profession. Now he was a faddist. At least so standard sources designated him, for he had written three extreme books on "Heredit," leading up to the audacious claim that he could extinguish the criminal instinct in man, woman or child by a simple surgical operation, and make of the most vicious mentally warped assassin or thief an honorable, trustworthy citizen.

A month previous Professor Woods had interested the criminologists and the local jail authorities by asking that they find a subject for his test. It was intimated that any professional criminal in custody who would submit to the operation should receive his liberty.

It was not so easy to find self-confessed criminals who would run the risk of a dangerous operation. The majority claimed to be inherently innocent as lambs, and trusted to the lawyer rather than the surgeon to win their freedom. At length Professor Woods found a typical case—Robert Tyler, burglar, a man who freely admitted that the impulse to rob was an irresistible influence of his nature.

The world had hardly mistreated this man. A keen schemer had wrested a fortune from him through the slippery deviations of the law. In desperation Tyler had set at work to get "even with the law." He had been appealed to in the matter of the Woods' test. He had wavered, declined, but now to the satisfaction of



"Litan, Sir," Went on Doris, Earnestly.

Professor Woods a pleasing faced, pleading-eyed girl had appeared at his office to announce that she had prevailed upon Robert Tyler to undergo the operation.

"I have phoned the sheriff," announced the professor, returning to his seat. "I have no doubt that Tyler will be placed in my charge within the hour."

"Oh, sir," breathed the girl fervently, "do you think you can cure him?" "I have made my system a life study," declared her host, with dignity and assurance.

"Listen, sir," went on Doris, earnestly. "Mr. Tyler is not the desperate criminal the world adjudges him. He is reckless, he is tempted, but he has been plundered, crushed down, in poverty until he believes all mankind his enemy, but I—ah, yes, I know him. At heart he is a hero, a martyr!"

The professor regarded the soulful eyes of this fair young pleader curiously. There was no mistaking her sincerity.

"You are his relative—a sister, perhaps?" he ventured.

"No, sir, I am—that is, I love him!" confessed Doris. "Thief as he is, under a long sentence, I would marry him tomorrow were he free. I, like himself, am an orphan, and like him, I have tasted the bitter dregs of poverty. He risked his life to save me from a burning building. As might the highest gentleman in the land, secretly, nobly he saw that I was cared for when I was ill. He loves me; I know it, but he would refuse to let me share his disgrace, to become the wife of a convicted thief. Oh, sir, save him!" pleaded the girl pathetically, hurrying into tears. "If you could do that, we would go away to some place where we are not known, and I would slave for him, to make him once more a man among men."

"My poor child!" spoke the professor brokenly, placing a trembling hand upon the bowed golden head.

"for your sake I will exhaust all my science in trying to save this man's body and soul."

And so the honest enthusiast had his chance. For a week Robert Tyler lay under his care. The surgical operation applied to the cranium, current with a vigorous medicinal treatment. At the end of ten days the professor announced that the test had been completed and Tyler was a free man.

The newspapers were full of the experiment. The professor proudly hoped, and Doris prayed, and that very night the professor discovered that before he had left his home Robert Tyler had burglarized one of his cabinets, and had disappeared with two watches and a small amount of money.

Gradually the incident of Robert Tyler and the professor's great curative system faded from public view. Two years later the professor received a package addressed in delicate feminine handwriting, containing a sum of money equivalent to his losses through the burglary.

Three years after that Professor Woods, in a western trip, passed Sunday at a thriving little town in the heart of the Rocky mountains. Strolling about casually in the afternoon, he came upon an open air service meeting. The preacher talked from an improvised platform, near which was seated a lovely, peaceful faced lady with a child in her arms, evidently the wife of the speaker.

Such rugged yet earnest eloquence Professor Woods had never before heard. And then he stared marvelously as he recognized the man as Robert Tyler and the woman he had known as Doris Hemingway.

His surprise was heightened, as at the end of the meeting the speaker looked directly at him with the words: "Will Mr. Woods please remain for a few moments' conversation?"

Professor Woods advanced to meet the exhorter as the audience dispersed. As he neared him he traced the old familiar lineaments of that expressive face, but toned down, softened, the eyes clear, thoughtful, sincere.

"Do you remember me?" spoke Tyler, extending an eager hand.

"I can never forget you," replied the friendly hearted professor. "My first and last experiment in anatomical reformation ended with you."

"And cured me, sir," pronounced Robert Tyler, gravely. "Perhaps not directly, but the results, the effects materialized."

"You surprise and interest me," murmured Professor Woods.

"I went back to my old ways, as you know," narrated Tyler, "but it availed me nothing, for I caught a severe cold where the operation had not healed up. I lay in hiding and misery for a year. That dear woman," and he motioned toward Doris, "worked for me, slaved for me through one helpless year. Then we came west, and then—I saw the true light and I am a changed man."

"It is a wonderful, a glorious word to report!" said Professor Woods with deep feeling. "The secret of your great transition—"

"Was love, such love and devotion that came as a blessing," and Tyler cast a fond glance at the smiling little woman advancing towards them. "Yes, it was love—love, and the baby!"

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HOLDS HORSE AS SECURITY

Four-Footed Prowler Feasted on Mrs. Boyle's Butter, But Her Turn Is to Come.

The cowpunchers of the wild and woolly west "have nothing on" Mrs. Mary Boyle of Patterson avenue, Baltimore, when it comes to the nimble art of throwing a lariat.

Mrs. Boyle had spent a busy morning in her kitchen. Finding that she had over four pounds of fresh dairy butter left over she placed it on a platter in the yard to solidify, the hope of the kitchen having reduced its consistency.

Half an hour later Mrs. Boyle went into the yard to get the butter, but, like Old Mother Hubbard in the nursery legend, "when she got there the platter was bare."

In place of the butter, however, was a large dapple gray horse, whose color scheme and design suggested the now almost extinct rocking equine without which no children's nursery was at one time complete.

The noble steed was engaged in polishing the platter. But when he chanced to look up and saw Mrs. Boyle the equine hobo gave a succession of loud and penetrating neighs and turned tail.

"Not so fast!" quoth Mrs. Boyle. A moment later a lasso improvised from the domestic clothesline encircled the neck of the dappled steed, causing him to rear on his haunches.

The unwilling captive is being held as hostage by Mrs.

A Corner for Women



Verse for This Week.

I am so glad! It is such rest to know
That Thou hast ordered and appointed all,
And wilt yet order and appoint my lot,
For though so much I cannot understand,
And would not choose, has been, and yet may be,
Thou choicest, Thou performest, Thou, my Lord,
This is enough for me.

—F. H. Havergal.

Mother's Job is the Most Important of All.

It is the individual mother who must save her own baby and it is the individual mother who alone has it in her power to give her baby the surroundings and care that mean wholesome living and health. The community, the doctor, the nurse, or friends may aid, the mother alone can know her child as no other human being may. She must follow the simple and direct path, she must believe that no effort is too great to give her baby a normal body and mind. She must bring to her and all that the community may give her of clean, hygienic surroundings, a pure water supply, clean milk; all that the doctor can give of advice and treatment; all that the nurse may offer of care and supervision, and with it all must be infinite common sense, for the final choice and responsibility for her baby's welfare must be hers alone.—Dr. Josephine Baker in Woman's Home Companion.

Uses of Salt.

"Salt," said the small boy, "is what makes vegetables bad when you don't put it on."

This is true and there are many other things besides vegetables that are bad if salt isn't used.

For instance, if you wish to save the money spent for tooth powder, use salt as a dentifrice, and you will have white and well-preserved teeth, and a nice, clean taste in your mouth.

Salt water makes a splendid gargle for sore throat, also it is most useful for bathing weak eyes.

Salt baths are invigorating. Throat troubles and colds may be avoided if a practice is made of vigorously rubbing the body with a towel wrung out of strong brine. The rubbing must be vigorous enough to cause the skin to glow.

Salt will set colors. Put a large handful of salt into the water in which colored fabrics are washed and they will come out without fading.

To remove iron rust, use salt moistened with lemon juice.

The inside of bottles which have become discolored, especially vinegar cruets, can be cleaned with salt water.

WELL TESTED RECIPES.

Corn Muffins.

Sift and mix a cup and a half of yellow corn meal and as much flour, half a teaspoon of salt, a quarter of a cup of sugar and two teaspoons of baking powder. Beat well the yolks of two eggs; add half a pint of rich milk or thin cream and mix with the meal. Beat hard for three minutes, and then fold in the stiff whites of the eggs. Bake in little gem pans in a hot oven.

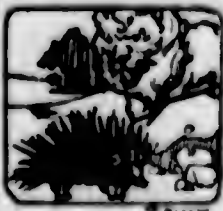
Lemon Pie.

Beat the yolks of two eggs until creamy, then stir in one cupful of sugar. Add the juice and rind of one lemon, two tablespoonsfuls of butter, and one and one-half cupfuls of milk. Beat the whites of eggs very stiff, and fold into the mixture. Put into unlined crust.

Mrs. Sumner Davis,
Pittsburg, Mass.

Lincoln Cake.

2-3 cup of butter.
2 cups of sugar.
3 cups of flour.
1 cup of sweet milk.
Whites of 4 eggs.
2 teaspoons of baking powder.



The Lion Looked at the Quills.

Daddy's Bedtime Story —

Billy Porcupine
Saved by His
Brother's Quills.

"ONCE upon a time," began daddy, "there lived way off in the woods—the dense, black woods where people never go—a family of porcupines. Now, you know, children, porcupines have long, sharp quills."

"They must be very cruel," suggested Evelyn.

"Oh, no," said daddy; "they really are very mild and most kindly by nature. They must have those quills in order to protect themselves. All animals need some means of protection. They must have sharp claws or sharp teeth or be very strong and big—something to save them from harm in the animal world. So the porcupines have their quills, and they just have to spread themselves out with these sharp pointed quills in the air when they see any unfriendly animal, and the creature usually runs in fear."

"One time a mother and daddy porcupine had six beautiful little porcupine children—at least they thought they were beautiful—and were very proud of them. But the youngest was not very strong; neither were his quills very sharp pointed. So his mother and daddy and his other little brothers and sisters made a great pet of little Billy Porcupine, as he was called. Whenever Billy wanted to go anywhere one of his brothers or sisters always went along with him to see that no harm came to him."

"One day Billy Porcupine was invited to a porcupine children's party. Only very young porcupines were invited, so Billy was the only one invited out of his family. His mother fixed him all up nicely for the party and brushed his quills to make them look as well as possible, and off he started with his biggest brother. Billy Porcupine was awfully excited, as he loved parties. But they had not gone very far when a great rumble was heard through the woods. "Oh, what is that?" cried Billy Porcupine, and before his brother had time to answer what should they see coming toward them but a great big lion. The lion sped Billy first, and, seeing his quills weren't very strong, he thought to himself, "I'll soon do away with that delicate little morsel." But he hadn't seen Billy's brother, who quickly shoved Billy back of him and stood in front of the lion, with his quills sticking straight out.

"Then the big lion began to tremble as he looked at the sharp, long quills of Billy's brother. He saw he couldn't get at Billy without attacking Billy's brother, and so the great big lion turned away from the little porcupine, shivering with fear at the mere thought of those awful quills of Billy's brother, and ran."

"So through his sharp quills he saved his brother's life, and how happy the porcupine family felt at Billy's rescue I needn't tell you."

Candy for the Girls to Make.
(My Miss Tyler.)

Peanut Butter.

2 cups of brown sugar.
3-4 cup milk.
2 tablespoonsfuls butter.
1 teaspoonful vanilla.
1 cup chopped nuts.
Boil sugar and milk to soft ball stage. Remove from fire, add butter, vanilla and nuts. Beat until creamy and thickened. Pour into a greased tin and when firm cut in squares.

Peanut Brittle.

2 cups of granulated sugar.
1 teaspoonful butter.
1 cup coarsely chopped peanuts.
Put sugar into an iron saucepan and let it melt gradually over a moderately hot fire; just as soon as melted, add butter and nuts immediately pour into a well-greased shallow pan. Mark off into squares.

Five-minute Peppermints.

1 cup of white sugar.
1-4 cup of boiling water. Dissolve the sugar in the water and let boil vigorously. Five minutes without stirring. Remove from fire and beat till a thick cream, adding meat-while, six drops of oil of peppermint and enough color paste to give a delicate green or pink tint. Drop in rounds from the tip of a spoon on buttered or oiled paper to cool.

BASKET TRICK IS STARTLING

Formerly Done by Indian Fakirs, But Recently Western Magicians Have Adopted It.

One of the most startling of all the exhibitions given by the stage magician is the "basket trick." Formerly it was done only by the expert Indian fakirs, but in recent years western magicians also have done it. A child is placed in a basket in front of the spectators. Then the magician thrusts his sword through the basket again and again, drawing it out covered with blood. The child screams frantically for some time and then stops—as if it had been killed. When the basket is opened it is found to be empty and the child appears suddenly among the spectators. All this is done with such an aspect of reality that it often frightens the timid ones among the crowd, and yet it is simple enough.

One side of the basket is double. After closing the basket the magician pretends to turn it over on its side. He really turns over only one part of it. The bottom and one thickness of the double side are left as they were, the other thickness becomes the bottom of the basket in its new position, what was the opposite side of this becomes the top, and the old bottom is left lying free upon the ground, with the child upon it, outside the basket. But this old bottom and the child upon it are now under the robe of the magician. While the magician is turning the basket back to its original position and running his sword through it the child escapes into the crowd. The blood on the sword is from a sponge in the basket.

TRAVEL ON 'WALKING WHEELS'

Movements Are Similar to Those of Skater—Brakes Provided to Prevent Undue Speed.

A Swiss inventor amused the people of the city in which he resided by going about on "walking wheels." The



Wheel Walking.

movements of the wheel walker are similar to those of the skater, except that the former, in bringing the foot forward, does not lift the wheel from the ground, says the Popular Electricity. Brakes are provided to prevent undue speed on inclines and there is also an arrangement to permit standing still.

No spokes connect the hub with the tire, but a solid steel sheet instead. The wheels are made of great strength, but of light weight and without perceptible friction. Walking can be easily learned, like the art of skating, and proficiency in the latter is helpful.

Allan Knew.

The teacher in a country school always tried to make the lessons as interesting as possible.

"Now, children," she said, "let me see what you remember about the animal kingdom and the domestic animals that belong to it. You have named all the domestic animals but one. Who can tell what that one is?"

There was no reply.
"What?" exclaimed the teacher. "Does no one know? It has bristly hair, likes the dirt, and is fond of getting into the mud."

A small boy at the end of the class raised a timid hand.

"Well, Allan?" said the teacher.

"Please, ma'am," said the little boy reflectively, "it's me."—Lippincott's.

Wanted Company.

Mother reprovingly:—You know, dear, grandpa has gone to heaven, and papa has gone to heaven, but if you tell untruths you cannot go to heaven—you will have to go to the other place.

The Child:—Oh, mamma, you say a swear word, and come to the other place, too."

Two Sorts of Operations.

"I see they have operated on a Philadelphia boy's head in order to make a better boy of him."

"That isn't where my dad used to operate on me to make a better boy of me."

A Fact.

"They are trying the silence cure for women."

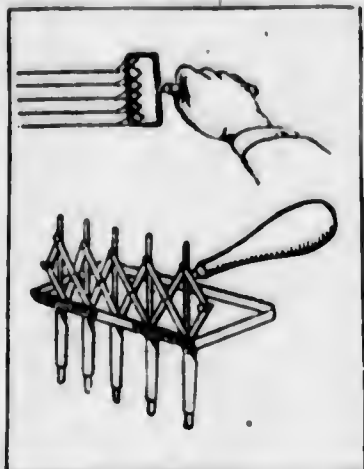
"Then how on earth is any woman under such treatment going to enjoy poor health?"

If the wedding ring is dropped during the ceremony the bride may as well wash herself unborn, for she will always have ill luck.

MARKER FOR A BLACKBOARD

Draws Number of Parallel Lines at One Sweep—Easy to Understand Convenience of Device.

A blackboard marker, by means of which a series of parallel lines may be drawn at one movement, has been designed by a New York man. The chalks are inserted in holders that are mounted on a lazy-tongs and the lazy-tongs are slidably mounted in the slots of a bar that in turn is set in a U-shaped frame—the frame having a handle at the back. To regulate the distance between the crayons, which means to regulate the space between the lines they draw, the lazy-tongs are either extended or contracted, as the



Blackboard Marker.

case may be. There are screw means to keep them rigid in any position desired. It is easy to understand the convenience of a device like this.

'HOLLERED' FOR HIS BROTHER

Schoolmaster Was Unwilling to Believe Excuse Given by Small Boy for Absence From School.

Having been absent from school for a whole day, a small boy was called out from his class the next morning by the head master, who wished to know the cause. The boy replied that his brother went to have a tooth pulled out, and that he went to "boller" for him.

"What?" said the schoolmaster, "you had to boller for him?"

"Yes, sir," said the boy.

The schoolmaster believing that the boy was telling a lie, immediately went for his cane and threatened to thrash him soundly if he did not speak the truth.

"I am speaking the truth," said the boy. "It is like this, sir. My father is a green grocer, and goes his rounds every morning; and father's got asthma very bad, and cannot call out what he's got to sell, no my brother goes with him to holler for him, and he, having his tooth pulled out yesterday, I went and did the boller for him."

The boy was placed at the top of the class.

GOOD STUDY IN PUNCTUATION

Eastern Educator Says Modern Writer Punctuates Too Much—Often Places in Wrong Place.

A celebrated eastern educator comma who has spent much time in studying literature comma tells us that the modern writer uses too many punctuation marks semicolon that he often gets them in the wrong place and that they are a nuisance comma anyhow comma remarks the Brooklyn Eagle period.

Another shark on literature comma however comma says that it is impossible for any person to write without using punctuation marks period. Being of a genteel turn comma we do not feel like coming right out and calling the latter gentleman a quotation marks lar quotation marks but we have demonstrated comma to the satisfaction of ourself comma at least comma that writing can be done without the use of any punctuation mark whatsoever period How do you like it interrogation point.

PASTIME FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Bow and Arrow May Be Used Indoors If Care Is Taken to Avoid Windows and Paintings.

This bow and arrow has been designed chiefly for those interested in the outdoor sport of archery, but may



A Bow and Arrow That Will Stand Hard Usage.

also be used indoors if care is taken to avoid windows and pictures. The bow, which is 26 in. in length, is made of two pieces of strong steel wire connected to a nickelplated bandpiece shaped so that the arrow can be quickly placed in position for shooting. The bowstring is made of strong material and the arrow is of hard wood, 15 in. long, with a soft rubber tip, and weighs only 8 ounces.

SIX DOORS

FOR ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE

1st Door—Berea's Vocational Schools

Training that adds to your money-earning power, combined with general education.

FOR YOUNG MEN—Agriculture, Carpentry, Printing, Commercial.

FOR YOUNG LADIES—Home Science, Dressmaking, Cooking, Nursing, Stenography and typewriting.

2nd Door—Berea's Foundation School

General Education for those not far advanced, combined with some vocational training. No matter what your present advancement, we can put you with others like yourself and give chance for most rapid progress.

3rd Door—Berea's General Academy Course

For those who are not expecting to teach and who are not going thru College, but desire more general education. This is just the thing for those preparing for medical studies or other professions without a college course. It also gives the best general education for those who wish a good start in study and expect to carry it on by themselves.

4th Door—Berea's Normal School

This gives the very best training for those who expect to teach. Courses are so arranged that young people can teach through the summer and fall and attend school through the winter and spring, thus earning money, to keep right on in their course of study. Read Dinsmore's great book, "How to Teach a District School."

5th Door—Berea's Preparatory Academy Course

This is the straight road to College—best training in Mathematics, Sciences, Languages, History and all preparatory subjects. The Academy is now Berea's largest department.

6th Door—Berea College

This is the crown of the whole Institution, and provides standard courses in all advanced subjects.

Questions Answered

BEREA, FRIEND OF WORKING STUDENTS. Berea College with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging as far as possible for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and many assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "DOLLAR DEPOSIT," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "INCIDENTAL FEE" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term; in Academy and Normal \$6.00 and \$7.00 in Collegiate course.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

| | FALL TERM | WINTER TERM | SPRING TERM |
|--|-----------------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| | VOCATIONAL AND FOUNDATION SCHOOLS | ACADEMY AND NORMAL | COLLEGE |
| Incidental Fee..... | \$ 5.00 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 7.00 |
| Room | 5.60 | 7.00 | 7.00 |
| Board 7 weeks | 9.45 | 9.45 | 9.45 |
| Amount due Sept. 10, 1913..... | \$20.05 | \$22.45 | \$23.45 |
| Board 7 weeks, due Oct. 29, 1913 | 9.45 | 9.45 | 9.45 |
| Total for term..... | \$29.50 | \$31.90 | \$32.90 |
| If paid in advance..... | \$29.00 | \$31.40 | \$32.40 |
| | WINTER TERM | | |
| Incidental Fee | \$ 5.00 | \$ 6.00 | \$ 7.00 |
| Room | 6.00 | 7.20 | 7.20 |
| Board 6 weeks | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Amount due Dec. 31, 1913 | \$20.00 | \$22.20 | \$23.20 |
| Board 6 weeks due Feb. 11, 1914 | 9.00 | 9.00 | 9.00 |
| Total for term | \$29.00 | \$31.20 | \$32.20 |
| If paid in advance..... | \$28.50 | \$30.70 | \$31.70 |

*This does not include the dollar deposit nor money for books or laundry.

Special Expenses—Business.

| | Fall | Winter | Spring | Total |
|------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Stenography and Typewriting | \$14.00 | \$12.00 | \$10.00 | \$36.00 |
| Bookkeeping (regular course) | 14.00 | 12.00 | 10.00 | 36.00 |
| Bookkeeping (brief course) | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 18.00 |

Business course studies for students in other departments:

| | | | | |
|--|-------|------|------|-------|
| Stenography | 10.50 | 9.00 | 7.50 | 27.00 |
| Typewriting, with one hour's use of instrument | 7.00 | 6.00 | 5.00 | 18.00 |
| Com. Law, Com. Geog., Com. Arith., or Penmanship, each.... | 2.10 | 1.80 | 1.50 | 5.40 |

In no case will special Business Fees exceed \$15.00 per term.

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to continue during winter and spring and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and states.

Applicants must bring or send a testimonial showing that they are above 15 years old, in good health, and of good character. This may be signed by some former Berea student or some reliable teacher or neighbor. The use of tobacco is strictly forbidden.

Winter Term opened Dec. 31st. Hurry up!

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. WALTER MORTON, Berea, Ky.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

LAUREL COUNTY Pittsburg.

Pittsburg, Feb. 2.—Little Annie Singleton is very poorly with pneumonia. Miss Charlotte Cole visited Miss Eliza McCarty at her home near Langan last Friday, and Saturday. There will be an entertainment at the Chapel of the Pittsburg Graded School in about two weeks. The admission will be fifteen and twenty-five cents. Everybody most cordially invited. You will surely get ample pay for your money. The proceeds will be used to make a payment on the piano. Miss Margaret Cole is taking a Normal course at S. B. M. S. Miss Flora Feichter and Miss Eva Hale are taking a commercial course. Prof. Jones may well feel his importance in Pittsburg graded school. Not only these but others also who have attended school here are making records.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY Rockford.

Rockford, Feb. 1.—Mrs. Martha J. Thomas who has been sick for some time died Jan. 27th, and was buried in the Fairview graveyard.—Mr. Dan Cameron who has had smallpox is some better.—Mr. J. C. Bullen sold his farm to Mr. Gahbard for \$18.50. He is expecting to go to Illinois soon.—Mr. Bob Linville purchased a farm from Mr. Gahbard for \$1,000.—Next Saturday and Sunday are regular church days at Scaffold Cane. Rev. A. J. Pike will preach.—J. J. Martin bought H. E. Bullen's farm at Scaffold Cane for \$2,250 where he will go into the mercantile business.—H. E. Bullen has moved into what is known as the Callahan house on J. W. Todd's farm.—Guess the boys are all doing well selling and buying. They all seem well satisfied.—We are having some muddy roads at present after such dry weather for so long.—Joe Bullen of near Wildie was in Rockford Sunday on business.—Quite a crowd was at J. W. Todd's Sunday and all enjoyed a good time.—We had quite a snow storm here Saturday but things look better now Sunday.

Gauley.

Gauley, Jan. 24.—It is reported that there is more smallpox in this neighborhood.—Three men were hurt in J. W. Spark's granary last week.—Mr. G. W. Ponder is getting along nicely.—Mr. Andy Bullock is working for Dr. R. G. Webb this winter.—Mr. Pris Tinscher, who has been confined in the London jail, is home again.—Mr. and Mrs. Minitree Hummelt of Corbin are visiting their brother, G. W. Ponder.—Mr. George Robertson is still very poorly.—Mr. W. B. Mobley is able to be out again.—Mr. G. C. Bullock is on the sick list this week.—Mr. Spencer Mullins' little son is getting better at this writing.—Mr. G. S. Brawlin is building a new house.—Mr. W. E. Bullock went to London this week.—Mrs. Susan Rice is on the sick list this week.—Mrs. Lida Howard is on the sick list this week with lagrippe.—Prof. Dickson is teaching a subscription school at Fairview this winter.

OWSLEY COUNTY Earnestville.

Earnestville, Feb. 2.—January ended with heavy rains and with some snow. There was a good hog tide in Sturgeon Friday and Saturday.—Mr. Joseph Creech of this place was married to Miss Nancy Caudill of Stanton, Ky., a week ago last Thursday. We wish them the best of success.—The works on the new railroad near this place which have been shut down for a few days have opened up again.—Four men passed up Little Sturgeon last week, stopping over night at Travelers Rest. They were looking out different routes for a new railroad. They said they would have the routes surveyed in a few days.—Travelers Rest has almost been reclaimed since the grand revival held by Revs. Brown and Watson. It has been in the past that there would not be over a dozen people at a service and now they have regular meeting and a house full of people. They also have a fine Sabbath school.—I am truly proud to see this spiritual move and the forty new conversions.

Booneville.

Booneville, Jan. 31.—We have been having nice weather for the time of the year.—Charlie Seals is teaching a fine school at Fish Creek.—Chas. Hicknell has moved from town down on the farm.—The smallpox is thought to be worse in this vicinity.—Mr. Henry Seals purchased a nice cowboy saddle, price

\$16. Mr. Carter Bowman also purchased a fine saddle, price \$11.25.—Mr. Harvey Brandenburg is sick at this writing.—Dr. Gloss is very sick at this writing.—Finley Moore has got the mumps.—Charlie Bowman went to Quicksand to work for Charlie Brandenburg.—Leonard Becknell's family is thought to have the smallpox.—Capt. Wilder's two youngest children are thought to have the pneumonia fever.—James Harvey has the measles.—Miss Jane Taylor and Willie Moore started school Monday at Richmond.—Sunday is the regular time for Rev. Johnson to preach at this place.—Bass Brandenburg is working for Mr. J. W. Cooper hauling ties to Beattyville.—Thomas Paynes' step daughter has the fever and is dangerously ill. She is staying with Charlie Rose.—Miss Norella Brandenburg is still in this country.—Good luck to The Citizen and its many readers.

Sulphur Springs.

Sulphur Springs, Jan. 31.—This week was noted for the coldest weather of the season.—Mrs. Ida Brandenburg, Collie Cole, Mary Taylor, Mattie Moore and Amanda Brandenburg visited Mrs. John Lynch this week. They report a splendid time.—Sunday school will begin again soon.—Rev. Johnson preached at the M. E. Church Sunday.—Joel Brandenburg has been on the sick list recently.—Arch Brandenburg returned from Quicksand. He reports that the new bridge was greatly damaged.—Willie Moore left Monday to attend the E. K. N. S. at Richmond.—Several are attending court at Beattyville this week.—Richard Mays is in the fur business and advises all the boys to come and see him.—"Cy Whittaker's Place" is certainly fine.

CLAY COUNTY. Burning Springs.

Burning Springs, Jan. 30.—Mrs. Lucy Isom nee Lucy Rawlings announces the birth of a daughter named Irene Rawlings Isom.—Dr. Webb announces new cases of smallpox in the homes of Messrs. David Morgan and Washington Craft, besides others in the already infected families. He also reports that several persons under quarantine have violated the law by visiting their non-infected neighbors.—A number of Mr. Elisha McDaniels' friends gathered at his home yesterday and assisted him in getting his new ground ready for a crop of corn.—Mrs. Joseph Smith is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Hacker, while her husband is at Hyden having his eyes treated.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Clarkston entertained Miss Mary Clarkston and her friend, Mr. Geo. McDaniel last night.—Mrs. Nathan Standafer has returned from Berea where she was attending her daughter, Mrs. Hiram McCreary, during her recent illness.—Mr. Jobe Hornsby of Samuel Creek died Monday of Bright's disease. It has been only a month since his wife died.—Mr. J. L. Rawlings made a business trip to Annville yesterday.—Many of the farmers are plowing during these spring-like days, and we are glad to see that the work is being well done.

ESTILL COUNTY Locust Branch.

Locust Branch, Feb. 2.—We have been having some very bad weather for the last few days with rain and snow.—Mr. Elihu Murphy of Drip Rock moved on H. G. Bicknell's place two weeks ago. His wife is getting old and feeble. She has been sick ever since they moved, and is not able to do her work.—Miss Hazel Ann Bicknell who is attending school at Berea, spent last Saturday and Sunday with home folks at this place.—Hoy Bicknell, who has been visiting friends and relatives at this place, started for his home in Illinois Monday morning.

JACKSON COUNTY Clover Bottom.

Clover Bottom, Jan. 29.—Judge T. J. Coyle is planning to have the Big Hill and McKee telephone line repaired in the near future.—Lillian Abney is visiting friends and relatives in Richmond for a few days.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Jackson are all smiles over the arrival of a new girl a few days past. They christened it Elvora Ogle.—I. F. Dean has moved from his place on Long Branch to a farm he has bought near Kingston, Ky.—Ben Gay has moved to the A. J. Cruise place.—Jas. Cruise has moved to Walter Abrams' place near the top of the Big Hill.—Charley Rose has brought suit in M. H. Smith's Justice Court against L.

C. Little and others for \$86.75 damages for taking store goods under an execution.—H. N. Dean has the grip.—Johnie Dean is visiting his grandparents, Isaac Dean on Sand Lick.—The Fiscal Court meets Feb. 5th to settle with the ex-sheriff of Jackson county.—Sid VanWinkle is having him a new house built at Cane Springs. Wm. VanWinkle is doing the building.—J. W. Abrams is having a new ground field cleared. He says he is going to farming.—Little Cashie VanWinkle has moved to a house near H. N. Dean's family occupied by Joe Flanery.

McKee.

McKee, Jan. 31.—Mr. Stephen Bowles is very sick.—Attorney J. H. Llewellyn was in Louisville and Frankfort on legal business this week.—S. B. Fulton, representing the Turkey Foot Lumber Co., is in town this week.—Mr. Harry Eversole, Jr., of Annville was in McKee Wednesday on business.—The King's Daughters' prayer meeting will be held at home of Mrs. Lou Reynolds tomorrow afternoon.—Dr. Treadway of Grayhawk visited the Academy Thursday and tested the eyes of several pupils.—Mr. N. E. Bond, president of the Rockcastle River Railroad Co., was in town last week. He says he is working 200 men and is making fine progress on the road, having about 8 miles already completed. It is now a certainty that two railroads will be completed and in operation to within 5 miles of McKee, each, by June 18th, 1914 and the two will finally connect at McKee.—Sheriff John Farmer has gone to Drip Rock to bring a Miss Eversole into court to be tried for larceny.—Mr. Creech Russell and son Ed spent several days the past week with Mr. Russell's daughter, Mrs. J. R. Hays.

TRUE GREATNESS

'Tis not the place we occupy
That makes us great or small,
But how we fill the place we're in
That counts for all in all.

And often men of least renown
Are men of greatest worth;
"The world knows not its greatest men—"
They are not great by birth;

But through the simple ways of life,
They rise from what they were.
"Make stepping stones of their dead selves—"
And gain a vision clear.

'Tis faithfulness in little things
That makes the faithful great.
'Tis this which builds their character,
'Tis this which gives them weight.

And little deeds are just as great,
If faithfully performed.
As storming castles, taking towns,
Or charming snakes thronged.

For the heart-faith makes the worker;
The life blood makes the deed,
We put ourselves in what we do;
And this should be our creed.

—Selected.

Doublelick.

Doublelick, Jan. 30.—We are having some pleasant weather for the time of the year.—Mr. McWhorter of Madison county was in our community Tuesday buying hogs.—Miss Maggie McCollum spent Sunday eve with Miss Stella Jones of Goodland.—Mr. Wiley Malicot spent from Friday till Sunday with his brother John Malicot of Rockcastle county.—Miss Mamie Cates spent Saturday night with Miss Martha Hillard.—Mr. Frank Dees of Livingston spent Sunday and Sunday night at Perry McCollum's.—Mr. Joseph Callihan had a barn raising Tuesday and got a fine day's work done.—Messrs. Leonard and Bill Doty of Dryfork were visiting at George Hillard's Tuesday.—Miss Pollie McCollum spent Wednesday with her sister, Mrs. Ollie Callihan.—The Misses Stella Jones and Naomi Martin spent Thursday with the Misses Pollie and Maggie McCollum.—Drummer Mullins was calling on our merchants Thursday.—Mr. John Martin made a business trip to Wildie Friday.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Martin spent Sunday with Joe Martin of Goodland.—Miss Maggie McCollum was shopping in Goodland Tuesday.—Mr. Vester Azbill was in our community doing dental work last week.—Best wishes to The Citizen and its many readers.

Hurley.

Hurley, Feb. 1.—There was quite a small tide in Indian Creek Saturday.—Charlie Gahbard has a very sick child at this writing.—Mrs. Louisa Gahbard is in very poor health this winter.—Joe Williams has two sick children with pneumonia.—Messrs. Ed Gahbard, W. M. Bailey and Chris and John Roberts ate a picnic dinner in the woods on Tomes Branch last Sunday. All report a jolly time.—Mr. Jake Gahbard, Jr., has been out selling fruit trees the past week for the Stark Bros. Nursery, of Missouri and says he did good business.—The Misses Pollie and Maggie McCollum of Dou-

ble Lick visited relatives at this place Saturday and Sunday.—Wm. Isaacs of Birch Lick was at Hurley last week on business.—Mr. Leonard Gahbard will soon be ready to move into his new house.—Mr. David Gahbard and Green McCollum went to Livingston last week on business.—Old Aunt Susan Lakes is very poorly at present.—W. H. Gahbard who has been sick for some time is able to be out again.

Maulden.

Maulden, Feb. 2.—Charley and Jns. Tinscher of this place are attending school at Annville.—Merida Simpson and wife, who have been sick for some time, are slowly improving, but their little son, Conley, is no better.—Hammie and Rebecca Farmer and James Anderson left January 29th for Hamilton, Ohio.—H. D. Farmer has completed his kitchen and moved into it.—Mr. I. S. McGeorge has gone to Richmond on business.—S. H. Farmer and G. H. Amy attended singing at Liberty Sunday.

Nathanston.

Nathanston, Jan. 31.—A series of meetings will begin at Union next Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Samuel Sandlin is visiting at Mr. Morris Sandlin's of Sextons Creek.—Hon. D. G. Wood is home from Frankfort for a few days' stay.—Mrs. Jane Curry is sick with lagrippe.—Aunt Virginia Dailey died on Jan. 10th. Her remains were taken to Paris for burial.—Mrs. Martha Hurst, who has had poor health for some time, is some better. She with her daughter, Serilda, returned last week from an extended visit with her sister, Mrs. Henry Smith of Egypt.—D. G. Wood was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Holcomb Tuesday

has been to Stone Coe doing dental work.—Miss Lucy Judd visited at Mr. L. J. Peters' from Tuesday until Wednesday.—Old Uncle Markus Cook is very poorly.—Mr. James Anderson left last week to look for employment.—Mr. John Anderson made a business trip to Heidelberg last week.—Eva Peters visited at her uncle Silas Flanery's last Friday night.—Mr. James Brumback bought 20 acres of cleared land from L. J. Robertson.—Nora Walsh visited her sister, Mrs. J. D. Spurlock, last week.—The Misses Mae and Sophia Madden spent last Sunday at Mr. L. J. Peters'.—Mr. James Huff's cow got her leg broke last week.

MADISON COUNTY.

Slate Lick.
Slate Lick, Feb. 1.—Mr. Chas. Edister is on the sick list at this writing.—Mr. June Fowler is improving.—Quite a number of Slate Lick folks attended the funeral of Uncle Duff Clark Wednesday of last week at the Mitchell burying ground.—Mrs. Tom Croucher is very low at this writing.—Mr. and Mrs. Sawnders and children are visiting their parents Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Snyder, this week.—Mrs. E. N. McCormick is visiting her children of Paris this week.—Tom Eden moved to Wallaceston last week.—Mr. W. M. Williams and Rev. Linnhart made a business trip to Climax one day last week.—Little Thomas Parks is recovering from a spell of phthisis.—If the 2nd of February is like the 1st, the groundhog can surely see his shadow.—Mr. H. J. Parks and family returned to their home in Richmond Friday.

Dreyfus.

Dreyfus, Feb. 2.—Miss Maud Coyle has returned to Cincinnati where she will spend the summer.—Mrs. Adie Coyle is able to be out again.—Rev. Jas. Lumsford is in Sand Gap for a few days.—Mr. Charles Hurley and Miss Nettie Durham of Berea were married Thursday of last week at the home of the bride and have come to Dreyfus to make their home.—Mrs. Nan Lumsford of Berea is with her brother at this place for a few months, her health being very poor. We sincerely hope she will be better soon.—Jett Ashcraft and family have moved from Irvine. They will be here for the rest of the winter.—Mrs. F. M. Jones and sister were in Berea Thursday to attend the funeral of their cousin, Viola Baker.—Prof. P. H. Pittman, teacher of a

normal class in Pineville, was in Dreyfus Sunday.—Schools in Dreyfus are progressing.

Mrs. Nan Jones was called to Kery by Knob to see her daughter, Mrs. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Guess of Louisville are with the latter's parents, E. M. Ashcraft for a visit.

CINCINNATI MARKETS

Corn—New corn is quoted as follows: No. 2 white 79¢/71¢, No. 3 white 68¢/69¢, No. 4 white 65¢/67¢, No. 2 yellow 66¢/68¢, No. 3 yellow 64¢/65½¢, No. 4 yellow 60¢/62¢, No. 2 mixed 6½¢/67¢, No. 3 mixed 6½¢/65¢, mixed ear 64¢/66¢, white ear 64¢/66¢, yellow ear 64¢/66¢.
Hay—No. 1 timothy \$17.75¢/18, standard timothy \$16.75¢/17, No. 2 timothy \$15.75¢/16, No. 3 timothy \$14¢/14.50, No. 1 clover mixed \$15, No. 2 clover \$12¢/12.50.
Oats—No. 2 white 42½¢/43¢, standard white 42¢/42½¢, No. 3 white 41½¢/42¢, No. 4 white 38½¢/41¢, No. 2 mixed 41¢/41½¢, No. 3 mixed 40½¢/41¢, No. 4 mixed 38½¢/39½¢.
Wheat—No. 2 red 98½¢/99½¢, No. 3 red 96¢/98¢, No. 4 red 85¢/94¢.
Poultry—Hens, 5 lbs and over, 14¢; 3½ lbs and over, 14¢; young stags roosters, 12¢; roosters, 10½¢; springers, over 2½ lbs, 15½¢; spruikers, 2½ lbs and over, 15¢; young ducks, white, 4 lbs and over, 15¢; turkeys, under 4 lbs, 14¢; turkeys, toms, old, 19¢; young turkeys, 9 lbs and over, 15¢.
Eggs—Prime firsts 29½¢, firsts 20½¢, ordinary firsts 27½¢, seconds 25¢.
Cattle—Shippers \$6.75¢/8.25¢; butcher steers, extra \$7.85¢/8, good to choice \$6.85¢/7.75¢, common to fair \$5.75¢/6.75¢; heifers, extra \$7.35¢/7.50, good to choice \$6.75¢/7.25¢, common to fair \$4.75¢/6.65¢; cows, extra \$6.25¢/6.50, good to choice \$5.50¢/6.15, common to fair \$3.75¢/5.25¢; canners \$3¢/4.50.
Hulls—Hologna \$6¢/6.75¢, extra \$7, fat bulls \$6.50¢/7.
Calves—Extra \$11¢/11.25¢, fair to good \$9¢/11, common and large \$5.50¢/10.75¢.
Hogs—Selected heavy \$8.75¢/8.80, good to choice packers and butchers \$8.75¢/8.80, mixed packers \$8.75¢/8.75, stags \$4.75¢/7.35¢, extra \$6.75¢, common to choice heavy fat sows \$6¢/8.25¢, extra \$8.35¢, light shippers \$7.85¢/8.65¢; pigs (110 lbs and less) \$6¢/7.55¢.
Sheep—Extra \$4.90¢/5, good to choice \$4.35¢/4.85¢, common to \$2.75¢/4.25¢.
Lamb—Extra \$8.25¢, good to choice \$7.50¢/8.15¢, common to fair \$5.75¢/7.25¢.

BEEF USED AS CARRIERS.

New York.—A secret, long cherished in the war department—the use of bees as messengers—has been discovered in Holland, it was announced here. No longer will the aide-camp spur his staggering horse through shot and shell to carry the message to the front. Instead he will don his glove and mask, and going to the portable beehive back of the headquarters, seize one of the faithful little insects and send the well-trained messenger through the air.

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